[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,653—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	......	......
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
[illegible] "	CHINA	7912	......	......
[illegible] "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
[illegible] Mar.	ARABIA	7903	......	......
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
[illegible]	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
[illegible]	NINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
[illegible]	SIA	7951	......	......
[illegible]	TAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
[illegible]	[illegible]	7912	......	......
[illegible]	LAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
[illegible]	IA	7558	......	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	5284	VICTORIA	6522
[illegible]	[illegible]	7903	......	......
[illegible]	LAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
[illegible]	NIA	10512	......	......

[illegible] Passengers to Marseilles, [illegible] a connecting steamer at [illegible]

[illegible] be sent to the BAL[illegible] AFTERNOON the [illegible] BIN BAGGAGE [illegible] the attention of [illegible] ance of having [illegible] Destination. [illegible] day of sailing. [illegible] place between [illegible] Inspection by [illegible] no one will be [illegible] mer unless so [illegible] e Company's [illegible] cted to these [illegible] the Venice [illegible] go on Board the [illegible]

[illegible]RAITS, CHINA, AND [illegible]STRALIA.

[illegible] ers leave Bombay fortnightly usually [illegible] taking Passengers for the Straits. [illegible] an, and Return Tickets are issued on favour[illegible]

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY

[illegible]ASSENGERS booked without charge, and [illegible] Berths carefully selected. [illegible] RAILWAY [illegible] OFFICIALS [illegible] MISSIONARIES [illegible] Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan, 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	28th Nov	3rd Dec
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	11th "	23rd "	7th Dec	14th "
A	City of Karachi	5500	Collin	21st "	2nd Dec	15th " 1906	20th " 1906
B	Eden Hall	3610	*Haddy	5th Dec	18th "	1st Jan.	6th Jan.

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 Dec.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	28 Nov.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA.	1700	Thur.	30 Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,570 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 6th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
25th November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received fo Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KIN BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LOND

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Guezzo	4,191	1st Jan, 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. [illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship[illegible] at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons,	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec, 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "
*† NIPPON	L. Scioh	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... "	2	8	Riding Scarves with stiffeners	"	1	12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... "	1	4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... "	1	8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7	4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} **BOMBAY.**

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY

OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN
OF REST AND COOLNESS,

No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY

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HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

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For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT

THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES

Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TURKISH BATH
(Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.)

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ltd, are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

PEARL AND GEM SET JEWELLERY.

Artistic in Conception and of Unimpeachable Workmanship.

DIAMONDS.
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DRESS NECKLACES.
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DRESS BRACELETS.
DRESS CHAINS.
DRESS HAIR and HEAD ORNAMENTS.
DRESS TIARAS.
DRESS EARRINGS.
DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS
and
KNICKNACKS in a thousand Artistic forms.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES, REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS

25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.

FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO LTD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Stores and Stationery for the Official year ending 31st March, 1907, to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, 8-1 Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs 2 for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Stores" and "Tender for the supply of Stationery and sealed and addressed to the AGENT BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his Office No. 12 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta on the 3rd January, 1906.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made by the 20th March, 1906.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.
D. B. CRITCHLEY.
Chief Storekeeper.

Calcutta dated 23 11-1905

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 16th November, 1905.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned in his Office up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, for LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and WOOD and for cutting, and splitting firewood and stacking the same at several Stations on the Broad Gauge Section including Branches and the Rajpipla State and Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railways during the year 1906.

The form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and payment of Annas 8.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Wood etc."

W. P. JOHNSON.,
Loco: & Carr: Superintendent.
Parel Works, 20th November, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAIK CHOTTOO SHAIK OOSMAN, late of Bombay, Gowlee Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased,

DHONDIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, MAHOMED CHOTTOO, HASSON CHOTTOO and CHANDBI, sons and daughter of the abovenamed deceased, all of Bombay Gowlee MAHOMEDAN inhabitants, residing at No. 240, Haines Road outside the Fort ......Petitioners,

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 20th day of November, 1905.
Messrs. CHITNIS AND MOTILAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WHEN IN WANT OF BAGS, TRUNKS or any kind of Travelling Requisite or LEATHER GOODS call on us. We can SHOW you the LARGEST and most VARIED STOCK of TRAVELLING REQUISITES in INDIA. SPECIAL VALUE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FOOT-WEAR. Give us a look in, it will repay you.

SUTOR & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
SION, BOMBAY.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription Rs. 16 per year including postage.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co, LTD., Bombay, Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises. Dalal Lane. Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Foras Road, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 [illegible] subscribers [illegible] Bombay [illegible] to [illegible] Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co —Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Specially First Class Goanese and [illegible] servants for whom we guarantee. [illegible] Bombay [illegible] for each servant.—No [illegible] [illegible] lished, 187[illegible]

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TO PRINTERS,—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
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etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Unclaimed Port Trust Warehouse, Prince's Dock.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam of Bombay for non-payment of freight due to the steamer,

Ex. s.s. "Shah Allum" (Clan Buchnan)

G.M.A.—150 bags Mauritius white sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street, otherwise known as Chundanwadi and Lohar Chawl Road, and also on the Breach Candy and Kalbadevi Roads Scheme No. II.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the site Scheme No. II.

The right of occupancy of the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years—

No. of Plots.	Area.	No. of Plots.	Area.
1	411 sqr. yds.	35	411 sqr. yds.
2	472 do. do.	36	332 do. do.
10	472 do. do.	48	800 do. do.
11	469 do. do.	57	326 do. do.
12	693 do. do.	58	408 do. do.
24	295 do. do.	61	444 do. do.
29	1003 do. do.	62	441 do. do.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale building, conditions form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, large dining table and chairs, table and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs lined with spring cushions, one mahogany full size slate, billiard table by John Roberts with balls cues, marking board etc., complete, writing tables, table ornaments, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, glassdoor book presses, rich engravings, copper utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of C. W. Chitty Esq. Chief Judge Small Causes Court.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WET DATES.

Under instructions from the B.I.S.N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., at the Company's Carnac Bunder godowns on account of the concerned—31 cases damaged wet dates, landed ex. s. s. "Warooga."

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 27th November, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables book and hat stands, English bedstead, wardrobe in 3 pieces, rich dinner service in 80 pieces etc. 1 half plate camera with lense and stand Wheeler and Wilsons table sewing machine, incubator, perfectly new.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 new rubber-tyred C. sping victoria.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 second-hand light vis-a-vis,
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 strong built dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF THE YACHT "IANTHE" WITH ITS FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 5th proximo at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction.

The Yacht Ianthe with its furniture near Sewree Bunder where it now lies.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1905.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES.

GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.

NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from	Rs. 10
Flannel	do.	... "	" 18
Navy Serge	do.	... "	" 25
Tweed	do.	... "	" 25

Urgent orders promptly executed.

Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE CURE FOR
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THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
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Increase in Reserve Funds over............Rs. 5 Crores
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Total Funds ....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904.................................£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ....£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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Youth & Vigour TO ALL MEN.

EVERYONE who is suffering should write for this Prescription. No matter how weak and debilitated you are, nor of how long standing your disease may be; you should seize this opportunity of being cured. It matters not how your disease has been acquired, nor how many medicines or treatments you have tried without obtaining a cure; I guarantee a restoration to Health, Strength, and Vigour by the use of my Prescription. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength, and Vigour to the Weak. Stops all drains and losses. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England. (Name this Paper).

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER;
For Prices Samples Apply to
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
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CLUB BLEND WHISKY
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT MODERATE PRICE
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of al[illegible] [illegible] or of
ALDRIDGE, SAL[illegible] Co., BOMBAY.
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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S
5 CROWNS IMPERIAL PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
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Or
Retail Suppliers :
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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FOR SALE

A HIGH two-wheeled DOG CART English made, Rubber-tyres, Suitable for horse of 14-15 hands nearly new. Rs. 600 or reasonable offer. Also HARNESS. Apply

A. E. BOYD,
Custom House.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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POISON of any stage and descripti[illegible] cured by our well-tried specifics sooner [illegible] cure. Try and you are sure to admire the[illegible] Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, [illegible] "Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA [illegible] my boy than all other Patent Medicin[illegible] He has not since been troub[illegible] beginning to be convinced [illegible] cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA[illegible] BLOOD MIXTURE is the B[illegible]

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J. C[illegible]
THE VICTOR[illegible]
RA[illegible]

BUSIN[illegible]

DADA[illegible]
CARRIAG[illegible]
799 & 801, GIRGAUM [illegible]
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and [illegible] awarded at the Bombay Horse and [illegible]

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOV[illegible] Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style in neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" .... " 7 8 0 " "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE .... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" " .... " 0 6 9 " "

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CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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Yen 24,000,000
" 18,000,000
" 9,940,000
" 800,000

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The Union of London and Smiths
; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,00
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Zanzibar.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Mombassa.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Eliya, Nairobi.
Steamer Point, Aden, Kandy, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glenlee 2,619 tons Captain J T Norrie, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain H Mc Cleland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3855 tons, Captain A Love, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tudor Prince, 2767 tons, Captain J E Curtis, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Delagoa Bay, November 9th with ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Rahmam 1873 tons Captain J H Shariff sailed yesterday for Jedah etc with a general cargo and 809 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 2285 tons, Captain C F Mackintosh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, via Manchester, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3560 tons, Captain F Zettlasin, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Hamburg, 22nd October, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE steamer Alavia, 2967 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, 14th November, with a general cargo and one deck passenger

THE steamer Den of Ogil, 2722 tons, Captain G C Hemming, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 15th November, with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Itria, 3420 tons, Captain J Stone arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 12th November, with a cargo of rice and 28 deck passengers

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia 2268 tons, Captain D Dalverich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, 28th October via Karachi, with a general cargo. She will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Oceana, 3507 tons, Captain W Hayward, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, via Calcutta and Colombo, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced variable winds in force and direction with rain at times with thunder.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 957 tons, Captain E B Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 36 horses and the following passengers :—Miss Opie, Mr Keoork off Mr and Mrs Alavce and 2 sons Mr Aidin'antz Mr Zarab, Mr Munju and 123 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons Captain R J Reckford arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 23rd November with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Flynn, Mrs Norris, Archdeacon Gray, Mrs Gray, Mr S H Rustomji, Mr W F Ross, Capt Broome, Col Briggs, Mr N M Parvez, Mr T R and Miss Bell, Sergt Major and Mrs Rawson, Miss Spooner, Mrs Nedon, Mr Bahnson, 5 natives, and 142 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3253 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool 1st November, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs Charles Anderson Mr R Bakes Major S F and Mrs Bayley Mrs M B Petman Mr P Biggane, Mr F L Brayne, Mr J E Bromley, Mr R S Broomfield Mr E Candler, Capt K Cassils Lt Col W and Mrs Cave Lieut W B Crozier Mr M L Currie Miss D Drake, Mr R M and Mrs Dundas, Mr H W Emerson, Sister J Frances, Miss George, Mr W E Gordon, Miss Halirlay, Mr G F Handcock Mr P and Mrs Harrison, and infant, Mr J Hodgkinson, Mr C and Mrs Hudson and 2 children, Lieut R A Lyall, Miss M Mc Isaac Mr C C Marshell, Mr and Mrs Molony Miss Nelson, Dr Rosa Lee Oxer, Mr A Mrs and Miss Pell, Miss E A Pincombe, Miss C Pope, Dr J Ricketts Miss C M Ross and infant Miss M Simpinson Mr R G Sisson, Mr H and Miss Spencer Mrs Um freuille and infant, Sister Mary Victoria Mr H W and Mrs Smith, Mrs Young husband and Miss Serviss

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Tudar Prince s	Curtis	Delagoa Bay Nov 9
25	Oceana s	Hayward	London, Oct 7
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Nov 1
	Clan Ranald s	Mackintosh	Liverpool, &c
	Moravia s	Dalverich	Trieste, Oct 28
	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi, Nov 23
	Marienfels s	Zittlosen	Hamburg, Oct 22
26	Itria s	Stone	Rangoon, Nov 12
	Den of Ogil s	Hemming	Calcutta, Nov 15
	Alavia s	Damson	Jedah, Nov 14
	Dwarka s	Hirst	Busreh, Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Melbourne s	Carde	Marseilles
	Egypt s	London	London
26	China s	Leva	Kobe
	Glenlee s	Norrie	Kobe
	Okhla s	McClelland	Calcutta

The steamer Moravia, for Dabovich, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Dovedale, for Liverpool, &c.
" Scindia, for Liverpool &c
" Clan Ranald, for Antwerp, &c
" Tudor Prince, for Liverpool, &c
" Mooltan, for London
" Oceana, for China, &c
" Boondesrath, for Zanzibar, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

The Clan Line ss Clan Mackinnon left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The B I S N. Co's ss Manora left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The P and O S N Co's s s Britania arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald arrived in London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Silesia left Calcutta for Bombay on the 2 th instant.

The same Co's s s Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, arrived at Calcutta on the 24th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Ville de la Ciotat left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday 26th, at 1 p m, and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 29th instant at 5 a m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—120 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1000 cwts oil cake Glade and Co

Olympia s—18 bales wool Ebjee Sivjee ; 147 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales wool L Hurbheram ; 24 bales wool and 52 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 33 bales wool M Gulamhoosen ; 6 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 67 bales cotton Ebjee Sivjee ; 300 bales cottonfly C Heerjee and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—3000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co ; 5939 cwt cottonseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kurdistan s—32113 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Aston Hall s—2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Angenfells s—154 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 13 pots rosa oil Strathmann and Joachim 330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tudor Prince s—1000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1100 cwts gingellyseed 6000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros 3980 cwts poppyseed 37823 cwts linseed 6023 cwts rapeseed 4000 cwts castorseed and 1999 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES

Olympia s—6000 cwts castorseed and 730 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP

Kt Bachelors 5 bales skins Thos Cook and Son

Argenfels s—200 bales cotton C Hirji and Co ; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 22 cases rough stones J M Saleh Mahomed 330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE

Imperator s—495 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 110 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR FUIME.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—252 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 0 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 22 cwts sharkfins R Dhunji and Co ; 31 cwts fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co ; 10 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium David Sassoon and Co

Glenlee s—100 bales twist The Mitsui B Kaisha

China s—75 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

China s—225 bales twist Talati and Co

Delta s—3 bales piecegoods C Macdonald and Co ; 63 bales twist Talati and Co ; 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium C Bomonji and Co

FOR KOBE

Glenlee s—183 bales twist Sassoon J Sassoon and Co ; 173 bales cotton M M Essabhoy

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—48 cwts Colombo roots M M Essabhoy

A LADY once told Lord Palmerston that her maid, who had been with her in the Isle of Wight, objected to going thither again because the climate was not "embracing" enough. "What am I to do with such a woman?" she asked. "You had better take her to the Isle of Man next time," said Lord Palmerston.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 24.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 3-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	100	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 15-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	29 1-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	64 5-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·43 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·86	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " "	3 5-8 per cent	= — 3-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-2 per cent	= — 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 Nov. done steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 Nov.-Dec sellers } easier
Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4 Nov-Dec sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 Nov-Dec sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5-16

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Circassia

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	250,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Hongkong	65,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales mutilated. Spot 6·11 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export mutilated. Imports 44,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·00	6 02	6 07
—3	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·10	6·13	6·15
—3	—3	—2
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
6·17	6·18	6·20
—2	—2	—1

Receipts at U S Ports	69,000
Do last year	67,000
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. do Continent	4,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·75
Futures, month of Dec	11·12 — 17 } a
Do do. Mar	11·53 — 15 }

a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 9-16
Futures, month of Feb	11·51 — 17
Do. do. May	11·81 — 17
Tone at close	barely steady
Week's receipts at U. S ports	396,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain	60,000 "
" " Continent	3,000 "
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	1,334,000 "
" interior ports	622,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 24th Nov. 1905 :—

Cotton	5,837 bales.
Wheat	7,679 cwts.
Linseed	2,831 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	618 do
Gingellyseed	10,033 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	160 do
Castorseed	3,852 do
Rice	3,803 do
Myrabollams	2,643 do
Cottonseed	10,765 do
Mowraseed	2,526 do
Gram	3,034 do
Joowar	171 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 63,750
557 Bars of Silver
Ex s s Mooltan from London.

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4 to 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 to 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	...	149 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	209
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·6
1st Settlement, 1st December	98·6
2nd do. 4th January	93·6

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE— MONEY.

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 23rd Nov.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

Market closed to-day on account of Hindoo holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	19,000 "

Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan,	Jan.-Feb,
5·90	3·91	5·96
—11	—11	—11
Feb.-Mar,	Mar.-April	April-May
5·99	6·02	6·04
—11	—11	—11
May-June,	June July	July,-Aug.
6·06	6·07	6·09
—11	—11	—11

COTTON.—The peculiar cloudy, weather we have experienced to-day has somewhat interferred with selection at Colaba, and sellers are inclined to hold off. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

The following are the closing "Sutta" quotations.

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 191
Broach M.-G. Good March	" 245

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Associations Limited :—

	Fine. F. G. Good,	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	... Nominal	25th Nov
Bengal(M.-G.)Ry. terms	...205 197 ...	25th Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...206 198 ...	25th Nov
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	212	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	... 208 ...	25th Nov
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) }		
Karanja do. (M.-G) }	214	25th Jan
Akola do. (M.-G.) }		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	..218	" "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 222	" "
Broach (M.-G.)	... 255 ... 245	25th Mar
Muttia...... (M. G.)	... 211	Jan-Feb

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	29 15-16

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

Is a most delightful preparation which may be used for cleaning the teeth in place of powder.

Owing to its antiseptic and disinfectant properties it gives perfect purity to the mouth and breath.

By using the preparation upon retiring at night, bad tastes in the mouth are considerably minimised,

Price per 7oz bottle Rs. 1-4,
14oz Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLIN—November 13, at the Mission Bungalow, Igatpuri, B to Rev J P and Mrs Butlin, of C M S, Malegaon, of a son.

BROADWAY—November 15, at Rawalpindi, the wife of A B Broadway, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

GARDINER—November 20, at Shahjehanpur, the wife of Captain A Gardiner Royal Engineers of a son.

MYERS—November 10, at Agra, the wife of F E Myers, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEWSON—GIOVANNI—November 14, at St Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, George Mumford Hewson, youngest son of the late Lieutenant J T Hewson, R L, to Amy Melita eldest daughter of Q-M-Sergt Giovanni, 1st Dorset Regiment.

McGILL—BIRD—November 20, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev H G Cowley, Richard Hamilton McGill, District Superintendent of Police, Berar, to Mary Annie Bird, eldest daughter of G R Bird, Executive Engineer, Amraoti.

DEATHS.

EVANS—November 9, at Bangalore, the infant son of C V and Mrs Evans.

GLEN—November 22, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Thomas Glen, Overseer, Samnugger Jute Mills, aged 33.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 11-21m. Low water, 5-22m., 5-24s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Khatu Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
University Examination results.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, first practice of the season, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
The Bijou Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m. instead of to-day. Gentlemen of the Common Jury should attend this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

ANNUAL HINDU FAIR.—The annual New Wadi Fair commenced yesterday (Sunday) and will continue for eight days.

AN AFTERNOON PARTY will be given this afternoon by the Rajah of Nanjara, Oudh, son of the late Sir Jung Bahadur K. C. S. I. who is en route to Mecca for pilgrimage.

POSTAL NOTICE :—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra S.S. "Ponjala" via Tuticorin and Colombo were closed at the General Post Office at 6 p m. yesterday. Supplemental Mails will be closed at 7 p.m. to-day.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.—Two dock labourers named Rajaram Raghunath, aged 25, and Krishna Piraji, aged 22, respectively, were, on Friday, removing two cases of sulphuric acid from C. Shed, Prince's Dock, when both the cases accidentally burst and the men were badly burnt about the body. They were conveyed to the G. T. Hospital where they were detained for treatment.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Havildar Becharsing and two other sowars of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard were driving a new horse in a training cart on Friday along Gamdevi Road, when the horse became restive and ran into a brougham, belonging to Mrs. Jerbai Bomonji Dubash, residing in Nepean Sea Road. The brougham was very badly damaged. Mrs. Dubash who was in the brougham at the time of the accident, fortunately escaped unhurt.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF WOODWORK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, continued his inquiry at the Morgue, yesterday, into the circumstances touching the death of Soondrabai, a Hindu girl, ten years old. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 9th instant, the girl and her mother were walking along Musjid Bunder Road, when some wooden framework of an old shop, which was in the course of being demolished, fell on the child, killing her on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 6-30 p. m. till 9-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner
Overture	The Silver Cross	Herman
Valse	Love me	J M Convard
Selection	The Belle of New York	Godfrey
March	Gigerl	J F Wagner
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Balfour
Valse	Bleue	Margis
Cake Walk	At the Georgia Camp Meeting	K Mills

FIRE IN BOMBAY.—A fire broke out yesterday, in a pile of bags containing cotton-seeds stacked on a plot of open space in Frere Road opposite the Victoria Docks. The seeds belonged to a Khoja merchant, named Kurrimbhoy Bhimji Sajan. The flames were first noticed by a Pardeshi watchman, and on a report being made to the authorities the Port Trust and the Municipal fire engines from Fort, Babulla Tank and other places arrived on the scene and within half an hour got the fire under control. The cause of the fire is not known, but the damage done by fire, and water is estimated at Rs. 12,000. The goods are reported to have been insured for Rs. 10,000.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Stanford prosecuted one Laxman Krishna for committing the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 3,500, belonging to Tribhovandas Gangadas, on the 29th of July last. Evidence showed, that the complainant left his house on the day in question in charge of his servant Oonker. During the complainant's absence, the accused with Oonker removed the currency notes, and they both then left Bombay to go to Ujjain, where they were joined by Saligram, a brother of the accused, who frightened Oonker with the news that the police were after them. Oonker, therefore, handed over to him notes of the value of Rs. 3,300, for being converted into bullion. Under some pretext, the accused gave the slip to Oonker to join his brother in sharing the booty, but in turn he was given the slip by his own brother. Subsequently Oonker was arrested, and being convicted was sentenced. Sometime after the accused was arrested, and being convicted was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs.1,000, with the alternative of further six months, hard labour. In the event of the fine being recovered the whole amount was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE TOO EAGER POLICEMAN.

SOME concern has been aroused among motorcyclists by the action of the police on the road between Harlow and Bishop's Stortford. Seemingly in their zeal for securing victims for excessive speed, the local constabulary are guilty of practices which come perilously near assault. Recently a clerk of West Ham police-court was riding on his motorcycle over the clear stretch of road forming the Bishop's Stortford police trap, picking his way along at a nine-mile gait, owing to the greasy and sloppy state of the road, when suddenly a policeman sprang over a hedge and a ditch and landed in the roadway immediately in front of him, shouting out at the same time to him to stop. Now, even, when travelling at only nine miles an hour on a motorcycle, one cannot, when the road is greasy, pull up dead in a moment without danger. But this is what the motor-cyclist was compelled to do to avoid running down the policeman, so he put on his brakes and was at once thrown hard upon the roadway, with his heavy machine on the top of him. The constable merely wanted to know if he had a licence! The law is very strict in the matter of endangering the public by police action, and there is a well-known case of Hatton v. Treeby in which it was decided by a Divisional Court that a police constable cannot arrest a bicyclist riding at night without a lighted lamp who refuses to stop when called upon. Not motor-cyclists only, but drivers of motor-cars, also would like to have some ruling on the legality of the police tactics above mentioned, for if they are to be allowed to continue, another terror will be added to the already sufficiently persecuted existence of motorist.

In the course of conversation with that indefatigable motorist. Mr. Charles J. Glidden, says a writer at home, I was much struck by his comparative immunity from accident and troubles during his motor tours. It was in 1901 that he purchased his first petrol car, by cable and had his first experiences of motortouring. At first he began by keeping his cars only a season and then selling, but his present car, which is a 1903 model, has given him so little trouble that he is loth to part with it. Having driven it 20,000 miles in different parts of the world, he had it sent back to the makers from Singapore last year, and it is now on its way to Bombay to await his arrival in December. From there he calculates to do a trip of 8,000 miles through India to the Afghan frontier, and thence to Calcutta and Madras, and on through Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Cochin, China, and Japan. From the motoring point of view, the chief questions of interest regarding these tours are the cost of the upkeep of the car and tyres, and the conditions it must be able to support. On the first matter, Mr. Glidden was unable to enlighten me ; he had kept no account of the consumption of petrol and oil or of the cost of repairs. The latter, however, he said were very small owing to the carefulness of his mechanic and to his practice of discarding certain parts after they had run a definite time. New chains, for example, were put on after 8,000 miles. The wheels were unusually large, being fitted with 1,020 by 120 mm. tyres. The wear on the tyres was stated to be less than one might expect, because travelling when the roads were bad was done very slowly in order to save the tyres, and in very hot climates the latter at times were kept cool by water. The back tyres were not run more than 2,500 miles, but those on the front wheels lasted considerably longer. One might have supposed that punctures would have been numerous in the less civilised countries, but this apparently was not so, for the inhabitants ran about with bare feet and therefore it was considered almost a sacred duty to keep the road free from sharp flints or glass or other materials injurious to feet—and to tyres.

It is not unlikely that during the coming year very great progress will be made in the way of popularising the marine motor for fishing-smacks and lifeboats. Not long ago a report was presented to the Scottish Office by Lieutenant Mansfield Cuming, indicating the lines on which it was considered advisable fishing-boat motors should be designed. Reliability and endurance were, of course, the main essentials, and to secure them at small cost the engines would have to be somewhat heavy, cumbersome, and slow moving. To avoid danger of fire it would be necessary to use only petroleum fuel, and therefore speed in starting might have to be sacrificed. In lifeboat practice, on the other hand, different conditions prevail. Weight must be cut down by the use of high quality material only, and readiness to start at a moment's notice must be arranged by the use of petrol. In a report which has recently been published in the "Journal of the National Lifeboat Institution," it is stated that the motor-lifeboat, which was tried at Newhaven, was found so satisfactory that it was sent up to act as the station lifeboat at Tynemouth, and, furthermore, that motor-lifeboats are to be provided for Fishguard, Stronsay, Stromness, Thurso, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Newhaven.

At a time when, if report be true, 70 per cent. of the mechanism of the motor omnibuses now playing in London comes from Germany, it is well to be reminded that in Messrs. Legros and Knowles (Limited), whose 1906 designs for touring cars commercial vehicles and marine motors were on view at the Hotel Cecil last evening, there is a firm which claims that "all its materials throughout are of British manufacture." It is really a little sad that England should import £3,000,000 worth of motor material in a year, and that our exports under the same heading should prove so pitiably low. It was, however, pointed out last night that in excellence of production the English automobile industry is rapidly overtaking the foreign, and that the British workman, put upon his mettle, has proved himself the superior of his Continental competitor. The "Iris" motors, for which Messrs. Legros and Knowles (Limited) are responsible, have not been long upon the market, but they made a very favourable impression at the last show at Olympia ; and in the designs for 1906 the firm have been able to make certain improvements which promise to gain their machines still wider popularity. The firm cater for the wealthier class of motorists, but they offer the very best home material and workmanship ; and somehow or other, as we all know, the English-made article may cost a little more than the foreign but it has a trick of lasting a good deal longer and providing the best possible return for the money laid out on it.

One of the principal attractions of the Riviera season was always considered to be the Nice Motor Week, and the speed contests of the mile and kilometre run off on the Promenade des Anglais. It was there Serpollet made his world's records—records now no longer. Last March the Nice authorities recognised that the Promenade was unsuitable for the greater speeds that were then being obtained, and in consequence endeavoured to bring about the races on the fine stretch of road between Cagnes and Antibes. For some reason or other this scheme fell through, and in consequence the Nice Motor Week was very dull. Now Nice enjoys a full season of not more than two months—February and March, and during that time the hotel-keepers, jewellers, dress-makers, and others make their rents for the whole year, and a big profit in addition. During February nearly half a mile of grand stands were always erected on the Promenade, and by carnival and motor racing every opportunity was taken to fill them with ten, five and three franc occupants. The failure of the motor racing last year seriously affected the town and the shop-keepers, and they have now made a demand to the municipal authorities that motor-racing contests shall be held next March. The Promenade which has been extended, must, they say, be put into condition to allow of high speeds being maintained, so that Nice may once again be worthy of its title of Queen of Sporting Places.

IN "recording" the final Report on the South Canara Settlement Scheme, the Madras Government remark that they agree with the Board of Revenue and the Settlement Officer that no change is called for in the existing "kistbandi". They note with great pleasure the excellent work done by the various officers mentioned in the Report and congratulate Mr. Couchman on the successful conclusion of his work.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1905.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

SECOND only to the possibility of an immediate General Election, the chief topic in London at present is "The Unemployed," and the two are becoming indissolubly mixed. The mail brings accounts of the recent deputation to Mr. Balfour which must rouse pity in the hardest hearts. He had a very difficult task in meeting the deputation, backed as it was by a procession of women, pinched by the cold and hunger, with little to offer in the way of substantial encouragement. It was impossible to assent to the wild suggestions made to him with any honour, for they were obviously incapable of accomplishment and utterly failed to reach the heart of the matter. Great as the distress is, there is a large amount which must be taken off from the accounts of those who have set themselves up as the champions of the unemployed. In every demonstration there is an enormous percentage of those who are quite willing to make a noise, but whose objections to work is so great that, even were it offered them, they would not be ready recipients Hunger there is, no doubt, in the East End of London, but of starvation there need be none. However, inadequate it may be in many respects, the Poor Law sees that no one need starve and, though we sympathise with those who, having worked manfully and well, find themselves destitute and are repugnant to receiving "parish relief", yet the consequences of so doing are not so terrible, and a refusal amounts to little more than the workman's refusal to return to work because a strike agitator forbids him. In reviewing the whole matter, we cannot forget that a large ship-building contract went from Poplar to Germany because the "unemployed" refused to work at a wage, perhaps lower than the Trade Union Standard, but quite reasonable, which would have enabled the work to be kept in England. Poplar has now forgotten this; it has a short memory for its sins of commission and, having refused its chance, is prepared to manufacture its present misfortunes into a political grievance. Our heartiest sympathies are with those men who have always been ready to accept work and to do their utmost to keep it, and we sympathise even more with the wives and children, but we expect the problem to be faced fairly and squarely. Mr. Balfour's reply may have been disappointing to those who had told their followers they would force him to do something. It would have been more disappointing to the country, had he allowed himself to be frightened into an ill considered policy. By cable we get the pathetic picture of a hundred thousand demonstrators "the picture of spiritless misery". In more lengthy reports we find Mr. Alderman J. H. Banks preaching to the workless that the Central Workers Committee were proposing to organise a demonstration far different from those held in the past. Having counselled them to make themselves a nuisance, he continued "we can have no idea where Monday's demonstration is going to end, for many great revolutions have sprung from small beginnings." Another speaker went even further and told his hearers that it was better to die fighting than starving. It is such utterances as these which make the work of reform all the more difficult and had any one jumped upon the platform and soundly horse-whipped Mr. Alderman Banks, he would have earned the unqualified gratitude of the many who prefer actions to clap-trap rhetoric.

It is impossible, too, to forget that, when the Government made a determined effort to bring about a remedy for the overcrowding and ill condition of the East End, it was the Party which the present leaders of the unemployed represent which caused a long and unnecessary delay in the first place, and the abandonment of some of the most important clauses in the second. These champions of the people are very different persons in power from what they are in the Park, and their knowledge of labour conditions and requirements drops from them all, with few exceptions, as they enter the portals of Westminster where they might be of the greatest service. Returns of the Board of Trade recently issued showed large increases in trade which might seem to point to a flourishing condition in the country, but the increase in exports was minute in comparison to that of imports, and the result is that the demand is steadily increasing whilst, with the low requirements for labour, the means of supply are totally inadequate The public recognizes its moral obligation to prevent starvation and the increasing voluntary fund shows how keenly it is felt, but not even a Bow Alderman can logically hold that there is a moral obligation on either the State or the community to find work. On the State is the obligation to see that the country is so conducted as to be most suitable for the carrying on of commerce, and this is a point which will undoubtedly take a high place in, if it does not head, the programme on which an appeal will be made to the country. Employment depends on the existence of a market for its production and, as the "Times" very clearly points out, work artificially provided is merely charity in disguise. "If that were all" it continues "we might consent to disguise a poor-rate as a market demand for labour, But that is by no means all, for work so provided is in the highest degree demoralizing and destructive of genuine industry. It is also enormously expensive, because the artificially created workers, at once give themselves the airs of real workers and demand equal wages. The burden upon real industry grows at an alarming rate rendering competition in the world's markets impossible for industries that already are barely holding their own. Hence the number requiring artificial work increases day by day, while the number doing real work diminishes at an equal rate. The end of that process can only be general bankruptcy."

It is to a proper scheme of fiscal reform that we are most prone to look for a permanent alleviation of the distress than occurs every winter. Whether the reform will be effected at once and by whom is a matter which will soon stir the country to its depths. The champions of the Unemployed almost unanimously have taken their stand by the prevailing inept system and, provided a sound general policy is provided in the background, it may be that the fight will wake up the working classes to a sense of their duties and will turn them from being organized opponents to assistants to the Government. There are many other aspects of the case which must not be forgotten. Since the time of Dick Whittington there has been the foolish belief that from its size London must be capable of indefinite industrial extension and the genuine workless Londoner forms but a small part of the crowd which is composed of loafers and those who have thrown up county employment for problematical success in the town. To stem this ever increasing influx which is robbing the country of its productive capabilities is the first necessity and to find a proper outlet is an equally important second. There seems to be little left of that spirit which has bequeathed to us our colonies. While the tendency is to stay at home rather than to adopt a new life in which the work is hard and the chance of success greater, England will year by year find that it has to consider a growing number of unemployed. The fund which is being raised will probably exceed a hundred thousand pounds, To distribute this amongst the sufferers is simply living upon capital, and it is to be hoped that the committee which has charge of its disposal will recognise that its best use is in assisting State-aided emigration, while a Police census of the professionally unemployed might aid greatly in dealing with a matter which calls for drastic treatment.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. "To Show, or not to Show," has now for many years been a question regularly asked by the elderly scribblers of Fleet Street about the time the flags go up in honour of the new Lord Mayor. The same old peg has served again this November for endless leading articles in the familiar carping vein—articles which have now become even more stereotyped than the Lord Mayor's Show itself. The average tirade against the historic pageant varies little in its plaint. The dislocation of the traffic; the narrowness of the London streets; the unsuitability of the month, with its fogs and chills, the out-of-date character of the show; and the failing interest in, and general absurdity of, the whole affair—these are the stock in trade of the Anti-Show croaker, who would appear to write behind a dismal and paper-stuffed window off an evil-smelling court in the modern Alsatia, where the surroundings have served to blunt his appetite for hilarity and to permeate his soul with an all-cankering pessimism But still we decline to lend ourselves to the "Down with the Lord Mayor's Show" cry! We have watched the Show for many years, sometimes from a perilous kerb-stone in Fleet Street—sometimes from the pleasanter vantage of a shop window—and anon from the upper windows of one or other of the modern skyscrapers of Dickensland. We have enjoyed the passing hour, and have gone home the better for it. Why? Not, odzooks, that the liverymen are smarter than in our boyhood's days; not because the Lord Mayor's coachman's calves have grown since last year; nor because the Lord Mayor has looked radiant and has infected us with his glee. No; our joy has been joy in the happiness of others, and especially of the thousands of children from the teeming suburbs who look to being taken to see the Lord Mayor's Show as they look for plum pudding and bon-bons at Christmas, for eggs at Easter or for presents on their birthdays. Yes, out of the wells of the children's mirth have we found anew the spirit of good-will; out of the cheers of the office boys and printers' devils who fill the gutters of Fleet Street at midday on the ninth of November have we caught afresh the prayer of Abou Ben Adhem: "Write me as one who loves his fellow men." What matter it that our patent leather boots have been torn; that we have been unable to get to our restaurant until the joint was cold; or that a spark from a penny sensation has got in our eye! Begone dull care; let us laugh while we may! What if the Show be absurd! Must we always be dull? May we never be children again? Must life always be practical and invariably ruled by the grim clauses in the code of "Commonsense?" What if the Show be archaic? What if its Whittingtonia be discredited and its legends sniffed at. What matter it while the Railway Companies put on special trains, and Hodge has an excuse for a trip "oop Lunnon; while Mary Jane has a pretext for a journey to the City, where her Robert is sure to be on duty; or while all the out of work waiters in London are sure of one day's toil in the overcrowded bars on the line of route. We make no effort to reply to the arguments of the croakers; their tirade is too familiar; their plaint too hollow. The historic and still-interesting pageant has its justification in the miles of merry faces from the Mansion House to Temple Bar, in the smiles upon the thousands of chubby mouths which greet his Civic Lordship from every verandah and window on the day which consummates his ambition. The croakers would rid us of all that they do not themselves want. The old English fairs are all but gone; even Barnet Fair is doomed, and the great Oxford fair of St. Giles, the Onion fair at Birmingham and the Christmas fair at Norwich have equally excited the spleen of the "Anti-Show" men. But like the Lord Mayor's pageant they will want a lot of killing, for they have a place in the calendar which cannot be filled. While the Lord Mayor's Show holds its own in the hearts of Londoners, "Long live Gog and Magog" will always be our cry.

THE THAMES SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY. THE high and rapidly-increasing cost of production in London has at last obliged Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Limited, the well-known engineers and ship-builders, of Poplar, to determine upon the removal of their works from the Thames-side to the north. There was an exodus of ship-building firms from the Thames-side to the Clyde many years ago, when the principal handicap of the Thames industry was the enhanced cost of raw material and coal necessitated by its geographical position. That handicap remains, but to-day high rates and high wages are even more important factors, and rate-crippled industries are becoming by no means uncommon in the Empire city. Until recently the Thames ship-building industry was represented by three important firms—the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Messrs. Thornycroft, and Messrs. Yarrow and Co. With Messrs. Thornycroft transferring their ship-building works to Southampton, and Messrs. Yarrow's departure for the Tyne (or less probably, the Clyde) the Thames Ironworks will soon be the only important ship-building firm remaining on the Thames. Messrs. Yarrow and Co. estimate that the cost of the new yard will amount to about £200,000, and it says much for the gravity of the compelling causes of the removal, that it is only a matter of some five years since the firm erected new works in the old yards of Messrs. Westwood, Bailey, and Co., their own yard having become too small for the business. Besides torpedo boats and destroyers—to which competition with the firm is largely confined—Messrs. Yarrow have earned a world-wide reputation for their water-tube boiler and shallow-draught steamers. During the past 60 years, the Yarrow works have supplied a large number of torpedo boats and destroyers for the world's navies.

IT is understood that there will be no immediate dissolution of Parliament in order to avoid a Christmas election. The General Election is expected in January. Meanwhile, according to Lord Rosebery the Liberals are likely to find dissension among themselves on the subject of Home Rule.

THE Amir started back for Kabul from Ghazni on the 9th instant.

IT has been decided that no movements in relief of the Royal Horse Artillery Batteries will be carried out during the trooping season of 1906-07.

GENERAL Sir Alfred Gaselee left Agra for the manœuvres on Friday. He stays at Meerut for a couple of days en route, reaching Rawal Pindi to-day.

THE Hon'ble A, L. P. Tucker, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, has left Karachi on the "Goalpara" for a tour in Mekran.

MR. MACPHERSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, returns to Calcutta to-day, and takes over his duties from Mr. Carnduff.

TENDERS for the Calcutta Municipal fifteen lakhs loan were opened on Saturday, the total amount tendered being a twenty-five lakhs. The average rate accepted was Rs. 100-3-4.

As there is no longer any necessity for the services of special constables at Rungpore, the twenty-five Bengalee Babus who were enrolled as special constables have been discharged.

A ball is being organised by the Ladies Committee of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution in aid of the funds of the Institution. It will take place at the Town Hall on December 20th.

THERE was a large gathering at Tollygunge on Saturday at the Gymkhana Club meeting of the Calcutta Society now mustering stronger for the season. The racing was of the usual Gymkhana order.

A SHARPISH shock of earthquake was felt at Simla at 3-42 on Thursday morning. Light rain fell in Simla on the previous evening, the last rain of any importance at that station having been on the 13th September.

IT appears that Mr. Halliday is beginning to realise the importance of the "Swadeshi" rowdyism, and European sergeants are now seen patrolling the principal thoroughfares, in the northern section of Calcutta.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, Bombay, will very probably be appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, who has obtained a year's furlough on medical certificate.

THE arrangement of the Telegrams as issued by Reuter on Saturday was intentionally humorous. One states that the Porte threatens an outbreak of Mussalmans, the next sporting news states that the betting is 5 to 1 against Outbreak. We hope so.

THE Championship of the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association has been won by Sergeant-Major Kenny of the Musketry Staff, who defeated Corporal K. Bannuss of the North-Western Railway Volunteers by the narrow margin of three points, 272 against 269.

THE 24-Parganas district in Bengal is undertaking an extensive drainage scheme known as the Magrahat-Usti project, which is to affect 296 square miles of country and cost nearly 17 1-2 lakhs of rupees the Bengal Government's share in the expense being 5 lakhs.

AMONG the passengers, who left on Saturday morning by the Mail steamer Egypt for England, were the Hon'ble Mr. Budrudin Tyebji, Judge of the Bombay High Court, with his son, Mr. Hussenbhai Tyebji, and Mr. Sampatrao Gaikwar brother of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda.

THREE or four Siamese are about to be sent to Holland by the Irrigation Department of Siam to study that branch of Engineering, with a view to their taking up posts under this Department on their return. The Navy Department is also about to send several cadets to Japan to be trained in the Navy there.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATOR.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AND THE SWAZI QUEEN.

By ARLEY.

India generally, and the 10th Hussars in particular, will be interested in the announcement that Sir Arthur Lawley is to succeed Lord Ampthill in the Governorship of Madras. Madras, too, will not be unelated, for, paradoxical as it may seem, the Lawleys are as well known there as at home. Madras has not yet forgotten Sir Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, who governed the Presidency with grace and courtliness a dozen years ago; nor does it fail to recall Colonel Lawley, who was Military Secretary to his brother the Governor. And there are those in Madras who remember Sir Arthur's appearance there in the days when he was earning his adjutancy in the 10th Hussars. And as, since then, Sir Arthur has been winning administrative laurels and military medals in two other continents, and has achieved the entire confidence of the British Government in all his efforts, Madras has good cause to feel gratified by his appointment as Lord Ampthill's successor.

Lord Ampthill, it is true, is a peer of the [illegible] and a cadet of a ducal house. Lord, Lami[illegible] can claim a ducal descent, for his [illegible] grand-daughter of a Duke of Rutland [illegible] matter of birth, Sir Arthur La[illegible] behind, for maternally he is a Gr[illegible] now ducal family whose lineage [illegible] the Norman occupation.—And, [illegible] the baronies borne by Governor[illegible] and Bombay have [illegible] than a quarter of a [illegible] Sir Arthur Lawley [illegible] prestige will be [illegible] of his predecessor. [illegible] lacks nothing of go[illegible] aid to the hearts of [illegible] Lawley, who is a charm[illegible] in the Transvaal; a[illegible] have had a lot of [illegible] feature of Sir Arthu[illegible] supplementary to the [illegible] the Lawley girls bein[illegible] Violet Elliot, still in the[illegible] a first-rate horse woman, [illegible] English hunting circles, for she [illegible] Bache Cunard, one of the most [illegible] followers of hounds in the famous Ma[illegible] borough hunting country.

Sir Arthur Lawley joined the Tenth Hussars [illegible] 1882, when the gallant Sir Garnet Wolseley was beginning to add lustre to an already lustrous name in Egypt. Sir Arthur followed him there and won his first medal at Suakim in 1884. On his retirement from the Tenth Hussars in 1892, Sir Arthur became Private Secretary to his relative, the Duke of Westminster. But it was as Secretary to Earl Grey when the present Governor-General of Canada went to Rhodesia as Administrator, that Sir Arthur Lawley began to display that consummate tact in dealing with strange peoples that has brought him so much credit with his Government at home. Over the walnuts and the wine Sir Arthur has many funny stories to tell of his dealings with the great people of Africa. In the days when he was Administrator of Matabeleland he had to meet the Queen Regent of Swaziland, a lady of ebony hue and a very ingenuous (!) manner. Her Majesty "took a fancy" to Sir Arthur, and quickly grew confidential. She insisted on whispering all her affairs into his ear. She told him that "her beer pots were empty," and that her people "had no money to speak of." The Queen's hints for a present of cattle were very adroitly put. "We could have given you gifts of cattle," she said, significantly, "but we are poor. All I have is one cow. It is so small that I will not call it a cow, I will call it a goat." She was quite consoled when His Excellency informed her that he would make her a present of three oxen.

At the next meeting the Queen changed her tactics. She ceased to whisper, and systematically pouted like a spoilt child. But Sir Arthur was stern, so she at last gave up being bad-tempered. The next day the Queen had again changed: she was all smiles—African smiles! She had made up her mind to captivate Sir Arthur, so she sidled, and simpered, and ogled his Excellency almost out of countenance. She proceeded to parade the village, wreathed in smiles, and dragging at her heels a toy elephant which had been presented to a small son of the late King. It was a great victory for Sir Arthur—his success, that is, in restoring the Queen to a good temper, but he risked much in accomplishing the change. The Queen made alluring attempts to kiss His Excellency before he left her, and only the greatest firmness and tact on his part prevented an ordeal for which Sir Arthur might have had to answer in the bosom of his family. The Queen-Regent was unfortunately not popular with her people, and when Sir Arthur asked a Swazi Chief why they were so badly off, he replied, allegorically, "No herd of bull antelopes can be led by a cow!"

So successful was Sir Arthur Lawley in his Administration of Matabeleland that when the Governorship of Western Australia became vacant he was immediately appointed to the post, and since 1902, he has been Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, a position which, ever since the Peace of Vereeniging, has been a very trying one. Sir Arthur has happily maintained his reputation throughout notwithstanding that for the last three years South Africa has been passing through that sort of phase which invariably presents innumerable pitfalls for the diplomat. Curiously enough, both the present and the future Governors of Madras have been the Chief Representatives of the King in their respective countries—Lord Ampthill having been Viceroy pro tem during the absence of Lord Curzon, and Sir Arthur Lawley High Commissioner for South Africa, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colonies during the absence of Lord Milner.

Students of tonsorial modes may be interested to know that for the first time probably in living memory both the Viceroy and the Governors of the two Presidencies taboo the beard and sport moustaches only. All the Viceroys for the last thirty years have been more or less whiskered. Lord Curzon's miniature "mutton chops" were perhaps his most noticeable feature. Otherwise he clean shaved. Lord Lansdowne's side whiskers were even more conspicuous. But Lords Lytton, Ripon, Dufferin and Elgin were bearded like the pard. Beards are to-day out of fashion amongst Englishmen; per contra Jacques Bonhomme cultivates the largest whiskers he can. And the prevailing fashion amongst Indian Governors will be emphasised when Sir Arthur Lawley arrives next February, for he wears his full and fair moustaches with a jaunty curl. His brother, Lord Wenlock, returned home from Madras to receive an honourable post in the household of the Prince of Wales. May Sir Arthur Lawley have a not less happy sequel to his Governorship of the same province.

F. A.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION DEFERRED.

GENERAL ELECTION EXPECTED IN JANUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.

It is stated that the decision of the Government not to resign, is largely influenced by the knowledge that the Liberals will not accept office prior to a dissolution, and therefore while not meeting in Parliament again the Government defers either resigning or dissolving for a few weeks, thus avoiding both an election at Christmas time and the necessity of a short-lived interim Government.

Mr. Balfour has left town until Monday.

The Cabinet will meet again on the 1st December.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

[illegible]ral consensus of opinion is that the dis[illegible]rliament will take place early in [illegible]ncertain whether the Government [illegible]ill resign.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

[illegible]een persistent reports that Lord [illegible] already resigned, but his Lordship [illegible]

[illegible]Y ON HOME [illegible]

[illegible]gences.

[illegible]ONDON, Nov. 25.

[illegible] at Truro, yesterday, [illegible] to the fact that there [illegible] the Liberals with respect to [illegible]land. [illegible]ted the Liberals to unite on the points [illegible]y are agreed.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bodmin, last night, said that in hoisting once more in the most pronounced form the flag of Home Rule Sir H. Campbell Bannerman is impairing the unity of the Free Trade Party on which victory at the elections depends, and "I say emphatically and explicitly once for all that I cannot serve under that banner."

This speech has caused a sensation in political circles.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Sir Charles Hardinge Promoted.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

It is officially announced that Sir Thomas Sanderson is retiring from the Foreign Office and that Sir Charles Hardinge, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will replace him.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Ambassador at Madrid, will succeed Sir Charles Hardinge at St. Petersburg.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Another Outbrust.

Reports from the Russian provinces state that serious risings continue among the peasants in many country districts and strikes are taking place in the towns.

The employers at St. Petersburg are enforcing a combined lock-out, because the workmen are practically taking eight hours a day and demanding full pay.

The upshot of the Zemstvo Congress seems to indicate that there is no prospect of co-operation between Count de Witte and the Liberal leaders.

The lock-out at St. Petersburg is rapidly assuming a general character.

The sailors at Sevastopol and a regiment of troops have mutinied.

Rear-Admiral Pesarevaki was shot and seriously wounded while haranguing his men whom he threatened to have shot down by the troops.

The mutineers have ordered the Chief Admiral to leave in three days.

The dockers have joined the mutineers in serious rioting.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

An official Communique published at St. Petersburg ascribes the meeting at Sevastopal to the Socialist propaganda.

It admits the gravity of the situation, though the looting and plundering was not expected.

It is rumoured that the disaffections are spreading to the naval battalions at St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Ratified copies of the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace were exchanged at Washington this afternoon.

THE VICTORIOUS NEW-ZEALANDERS.

Heavy Irish Defeat.

In the football match played at Dublin, the New Zealand team beat Ireland by fifteen to nil.

LORD CURZON IN EGYPT.

Lord and Lady Curzon took train from Suez to Cairo and will join the Mongolia at Port Said on Monday.

JEWS RELIEF FUND.

The International Jews Relief Fund including the whole of the world amounts to £354,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A Tribute from the Transvaal.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

At a meeting of the Transvaal Council, Lord Selborne and the leading members eulogised Sir Arthur Lawley's services in the Transvaal and said that his departure will be deeply regretted by the public as his unfailing tact and courtesy have gained the respect and affection of all sections in the Transvaal.

Sir Arthur leaves Pretoria in ten days and assumes office in India in the middle of February.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The New Commissioner.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Colonel Hayes Sadler, Commissioner of Uganda Protectorate, has been appointed Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate.

THE PORTE DEFIANT.

International Fleet Sails.

The Porte's reply to the Powers is unusually defiant and closes with a veiled threat of a Mussalman outbreak if pressure by the Powers in favour of Christians continues.

The International fleet in the Piraeus has sailed with sealed orders.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The International squadron was expected at Mytilene this morning.

KING HAKO AT CHRISTIANIA.

Ceremonious Entry.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Their Majesties King Hako and Queen Maud have made their ceremonial entry into Christiania and were acclaimed by one hundred thousand of their subjects.

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap run to-morrow :—

5 to 1 against Outbreak.
100 to 12 against Pradella.
100 to 12 against Bibiani.
9 to 1 against Long Tour.
10 to 1 against Minnow.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester November Handicap :—

Ferment	1
Imari	2
Minnow	3

The race was won by three-quarters of a length. Nineteen ran.

The betting of the start was 25 to 1 against Ferment and Imari and 100 to 12 Minnow.

DROWNED AT DUCK SHOOTING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Gunner Willman with Driver Stopforth went to Talegaon on Saturday night with an intention to shoot wild duck on some tanks there in the early morning. Both the men, who belonged to 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, started shooting at daybreak when Gunner Willman who had shot a duck went into the tank to fetch it and got entangled in the weeds and was drowned. A party from Kirkee went in search of the body and recovered it. The body was brought to Kirkee by the Sergeant and search party who went to Talegaon. The funeral of the deceased takes place to-morrow morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 25.

Capt. G. T. F. Broome, R. F. A., from leave, from England.
Lt. E. M. Mayne, Ordinary Department, from leave, from England.
Capt. F. F. Major, 9th Infantry, from leave, from England.
Lt.-Col. J. A. Moggridge, from leave, from England.
Lt. H. W. Rowlandson, 82 Punjabes, from leave, from England.
Col. E. Glennie, Military Works, from leave, from England.
Capt. W. Bovit SandT, from leave, from England.
Lt. P. B. Croffer, 62nd Punjabes, from leave, from England.
Major R. S. Oxley, 60th Rifles, from leave, from England.
Lt. C. M. V. Smith, K. S. L. I., from leave, from England.
Capt. K. Cassels, 7th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Major M. R. S. Roy, Q. M. G. Department, from leave, from England.
Capt. D. Burges, Gloster Regiment, from leave from England.
Major W. C. M. Woodcock, 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Lt. J. F. Allen, 32nd Dogras, from leave from England.
Capt. P. C. E. Lockhart, Q. O. Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Major C. N. C. Wimberley, J. M. S., from leave, from England.
Lt. W. R. T. Wright, 3rd Hussars, from leave, from England.
Major C. W. Richardson, S. and T. Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 25.

Capt. P. C. E. Lockhart, Q. O. Corps of Guides, from leave, to Mardan.
Lt.-Col. H. Templer, 25th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Major C. U. C. Wimberley, I.M.S., from leave, to Ferozepore.
Capt. A. R. Winsloe, R. E., on furlough, to England.
Major-General H. W. Dupener, R. E., on inspection, to Jubbulpore.
Major W. M. Woodcock, 35th Sikhs, from leave, to Nows[illegible]
Major H. B. Whiffing, 13th Lancers, from leave, to Jhelum.
Major C. H. P[illegible]son, 46th Punjabis, on leave, to Sehore.
Capt. A. E. C. W[illegible]ms, 31st Lancers, from leave, to Deesa.
Col. E. Glennie, Military Works, on leave, to Poona.
Lt. R. W. Beale, 46th Punjabis, on leave, to England.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

MAGNIFICENT GROUSE SHOOTING.

AN ENORMOUS BAG.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, Nov 25.

Reports received from the Shooting Camp at Gajner state that the sand grouse shoot to-day has been a remarkably successful affair. Twenty-one guns took part and were split up into several parties. The Prince and the Maharaja were posted in adjacent butts on the lake adjoining the Palace. The Prince was in great form and accounted for two hundred and seven birds, the Maharaja making the next best bag with a hundred and nine. The birds were wilder than usual and the Prince thoroughly enjoyed his morning's sport. The total bag amounted to a thousand and ninety imperial grouse, twenty-four small grouse, fifteen duck and one hare.

The Prince and the Maharaja with Mr. Colvin, Sir Arthur Bigge and [illegible] Beatson shot over the Gajner lake, but several of the guns of the other parties were driven out fifteen miles across the desert in the early morning. The shooting began shortly before eight and lasted three hours. The arrangements were admirable and included electric launches to convey the Royal party from one side of the lake to other. In motoring out to Gajner, yesterday, the motor brake containing fourteen passengers, came to a stop owing to the bursting of the pipe of the water tank, all water being lost. The carburettor also gave trouble. Carriages had to be sent out from Bikanir to convey the passengers to Gajner. The programme to-day included pigsticking in the afternoon for members of the entourage.

BIKANEER, Nov. 26.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince went out for an hour's sport accompanied by Maharaja and shot one chinkara. The Prince's staff and the Maharaja's guests went out in three parties for a pigstick securing four boar one of which showed great fight and gave the English visitors a good idea of what a Rajputana pig can do. The Princess saw the pigsticking from his carriage.

Sunday has been observed as a day of rest at the Royal Camp at Gajner, whither the Rev. Mr. Green of Ajmer went out this morning, to conduct Divine service.

THE CALCUTTA PROGRAMME.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

A detailed programme for the Royal Visit to Calcutta is now issued. Their Highnesses are to be taken across the river by steamer from the station to Prinseps Ghat, where an address will be presented at stands erected there. A procession will then be formed across the maidan and up Red Road, the route to be profusely decorated. Bands will be stationed at intervals, and all the school children of Calcutta will be drawn up to wave flags and sing patriotic songs.

The following day (Saturday) the Prince presents the Colours to the King's Own Regiment.

On Sunday there will be a State service in Cathedral.

On Monday, His Royal Highness attends the usual Proclamation Parade, and in the afternoon the Convocation of the Calcutta University.

On Tuesday night, there are to be illuminations, and Indian entertainments upon a very large scale upon the maidan.

On Wednesday, the Prince is to be given some snipe shooting and on Thursday, he lays the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial, this closing the visit.

EXODUS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

His Highness Major General Sir Partab Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, left Bombay on Saturday for his State.

His Highness the Rana of Porebunder, with his followers, also left Bombay on Saturday morning from Colaba, for his State by the Ahmedabad Passenger train. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Dadhbai, Aide-de-Camp, his family and the rest of his suite. Though the departure was private, there were a number of gentlemen on the platform to see him off.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN ROCHE.

CONDITION SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 25.

The condition of Captain Roche, who met with an accident while riding "Russia" in the Army Cup race here on Thursday is causing grave anxiety. He was carried off the course and has not yet regained consciousness.

THE POONA MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

Mr. Dinsha Adurjee Ghaswalla, who was arrested, while lying fast asleep, by the Poona Police, on the statement of the syce, Kondi, that Mr. Dinsha had attempted to murder him by cutting his throat, has been released by the police under section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Kondi had been dismissed from the service of Mr. Kaikushroo Adurjee Ghaswalla, and, though the police looked vigilantly into the case, they could find no evidence to support the evidence against Mr. Dinsha.

Counsel for Mr. Dinsha did not ask for bail though the Magistrate was willing to grant it, as he wished to leave the hands of the police unfettered to sift the real truth.

The police saw and examined nearly forty people in the case, and it had been ascertained that at the hour of the alleged crime the accused was elsewhere.

Medical opinion also goes to show the probability of the wounds having been self-inflicted. Kondi's wounds are nearly healed up, and were never of a serious nature.

Under all these circumstances the police have released Dinsha, and are sending the papers up before the Magistrate, stating that there is no case to go on with.

A NEW (and, we suspect, apocryphal) story about Adam Smith is published by a Scotch paper. It was told the other day at the Liberal Convention in Kirkcaldy, the birthplace of the philosopher :—The Professor fell in love, and, "proposed." The offer was refused. Next day the lady met in Smith Princes Street, Edinburgh, and reopened the question of the proposal, about which she had been thinking. "You remember what I said?" the lady inquired, and the philosopher replied that he did. "Well," added the lady, "I was only joking." "You remember what I asked?" said Smith. "Yes," replied the lady. "Well," said Smith, "I was only joking too."

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.

FOR habitual theatre-goers Bombay must be the most forlorn spot on earth. Many a little German town of twenty thousand inhabitants boasts its civic theatre and its band—and a good band, too!—not to speak of its "Varietes" and its cafes chantants; but Bombay, with its three quarter million of people, boasts no considerable house of amusement at all. That, happily, will be altered ere long. In the meantime the sound of English voices and the sight of fresh young English faces are always appreciated on the platform of the Town Hall. The Bijou Troubadours opened there on Saturday night, and though the vocalism wasn't up to Queen's Hall pitch we have seen many a worse show in London. The Troubadours—chiefly young things in their teens—sang, danced and smiled with that vivacity which is easily generated by youth and the sight of an appreciative audience. Apart from the interval there were no pauses in the programme, and the evening went with a swing from 9-30 till nearly 12. The performance was of the usual Troubadours type, but the turns were generally excellent, one of the prettiest items in the programme being the "Butter-Cups and Daisies" ballet, in which three pairs of girls in short frocks and strings of daisies danced very charmingly. Miss Ivy Nicholls sang and danced well, and Miss Alma Twyford's ditty "For sale, a baby" was effective. The Company boasts a "Marvellous Boy Soprano" in Master Bert Spencer, a really good singer, albeit he has a slight tendency to shout. His song "In the shadow of the Pines" was very well received. He would be a dull man indeed who could repress his merriment at the spectacle of the "Child Wonder" trying to keep step with the "big girls" in the ballerina. The "Wonder," Baby Liddell, is a dot of a child with tiny legs and arms, but she has the making of a "Star Artiste" and her winsome efforts will long linger in the memory. Altogether, the Bijou Troubadours provide a very welcome evening's entertainment.

FAMINE RELIEF IN RAJPUTANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR :—I am asked to convey to the public through your columns some information as to the famine relief work carried on by Rajputana Presbyterian Mission.

This Mission was founded in 1860, and extending by steady growth, is now carrying on educational, medical or evangelistic work in many of the principal cities and towns of Rajputana. Famine relief has also claimed a large share of our Missionaries' attention, in as much as this province, more than any other in India, suffers periodically and almost habitually from scarcity of rain. It has always been our aim, however, to subordinate our efforts in this direction as far as possible to those of Government, believing as we do that while nothing is more Christian than the charity which is synonymous with love, there are but few things more harmful, spiritually and materially, than the indiscriminate distribution of poor relief. By way, therefore, of supplementing such state-aid as is given through relief works and gratuitous doles, we have directed our energies chiefly to the care of destitute children and the rescue of widows and deserted wives. In this work we have made it a rule to keep the children entrusted to us within the province, so that, when the time of strain is past, they may, if practicable, be restored to their natural guardians and friends.

In the famine of 1899-1900 over 6,000 girls and boys passed through our hands. Many of these came to us in such an emaciated state that all we could hope to do for them was to ease the pain of their last days on earth. Later on, others were claimed by their relatives. Still, there remained some 1,600 for whom we felt morally bound to continue to provide. Thus we have now two large Orphanages making a considerable and constant drain upon our funds. The girls are located in Nasirabad, where under the supervision of three European ladies they are being trained in domestic duties, receiving a good education, and in many cases learning useful varieties of needlework. At Ashapura a school of industries has been established in connection with our equally large Boys' Orphanage there, and in addition to the clerical missionary who superintends the latter we have a European technical instructor for the former, with a total staff of 38 Indian assistants for the whole institution. Instruction is given in the industries of carpentry, blacksmiths-work, weaving, masonry, tailoring and shoe-making. Year by year lads are passing out of this school fairly well equipped to earn an independent livelihood, but the number on the Ashapura roll is still as high as 550. The Women's Industrial Home in Beawar, into which girls are drafted from time to time, is kept busy executing orders sent by appreciative friends from different parts of the world, and is annually approaching nearer to its ideal of self support, while our new Farm Settlement at Piploda in Kotah State, manned by an experienced missionary and a young Scotchman trained in the Agricultural College of Glasgow, promises to be one of the most successful of the many experiments made in that direction by missionary societies in India.

But, however, much we may aim at self-support, so many of our wards are still children that in this department outside help is essential. As a Christian Mission, therefore, striving to work on common-sense principles, we make this appeal to the public of India. Once again there is actual famine in Rajputana. The Government of India and some of the Native States have taken prompt action towards meeting the distress of the people. Supplementary relief is being organised in the leading towns and the time has come when on humanitarian as well as Christian grounds we must make preparation for such measures as will naturally fall to be taken by us. Many friends throughout India have helped us in past days and we do not forget their generosity, in several cases unsought. But orphan children cannot be nourished entirely on the kindness of the past, like ourselves, they need daily bread. And therefore on their behalf, and on behalf of any others who may in the coming days be entrusted to our care, we desire to enlist afresh the sympathy of your readers. Contributions should be sent to our General Treasurer, Rev. J. Anderson Brown, M.A., Kotah, by whom due acknowledgment will be made.—Yours &c.

ANDREW R. LOW, Secretary,
Rajputana Presbyterian Mission.

Beawar, 21st November 1905.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court on Saturday and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

A BOMBAY DACOITY CASE.

Sitadin Dwarka Ramcharan Mathura, Luxminarayan Matadin, and Rambux Raghunath, all of them Purdesees, were charged with committing dacoity at Worlee Pakhady on the night of the 27th August last. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula defended the fourth accused.

From the opening statement of counsel and the evidence, it appeared that, on the night in question, the house of the complainant Namajee Bapujee at Worli Pakhady was broken into by thieves. The complainant, who was awake at the time, saw the fourth accused enter the room where he was sleeping with a stick in his hand. On seeing he accused with the stick, the complainant pretended to be fast asleep and began snoring. The accused watched him for a few minutes, and then proceeded to the box in which the complainant's money was kept. As the accused tried to remove the money from the box, the complainant got up and caught him from behind. A struggle took place, and the accused attempted to escape, but was held fast by the complainant. In the meantime, some six other persons broke open the front door and entered the house with sticks in their hands and began to belabour the complainant. A cry was then raised, but before assistance came all the accused made good their escape. Information was given to the police, and the four accused, with another person who was now dead, were arrested. The first accused and the dead man had been in the service of the complainant some time ago, and they knew that the complainant kept money in the box.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The enquiry into the case had not concluded at the rising of the Court until this morning.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

THE second match of the Bombay Gymkhana cold weather season was played on the home ground, on Saturday, against the Government Telegraph C. C., and resulted in an easy victory for the Gymkhana by three wickets and 44 runs. The fixture originally arranged was with the Royal Navy, but the latter had to cry off owing to the exigences of duty. The Telegraph C. C., sportingly filled the gap at short notice and, with better luck, especially in regard to the weather, would probably have given the Gymkhana a better game. That the team is not one to be regarded lightly by opponents is shown by their performances last monsoon season, when out of a long list of fixtures they only lost four matches, and had the distinction of beating the Hindu Gymkhana. Considering that the eleven is selected from only some twenty odd players, it is a remarkably well-balanced side, and in Messrs. Nigel-Jones, A. Moore, Netscher, D'Souza and A. D'Silva, possesses five run-getting bats, besides a couple of good bowlers in Messrs. Dudley and Moore. Much of the success of the Club has been due to the all-round play, of A. Moore who is one of the best bats in Bombay, and who should have been selected to play for the Presidency last September at Poona. Another important factor in the present flourishing condition of the Club is the interest taken in it and the game by the higher officials of the Telegraph Department. The Gymkhana had out a strong team Lieutenant J. V. Ramsden a new player making a promising "debut." The weather conditions were hardly all that could be desired, the sky being heavy and overcast, and the rain coming down in a persistent drizzle for nearly two-thirds of the time play lasted. The wicket was slower than is customary at this time of the year, but did not favour the bowlers much, Coombs, the most successful bowler on either side, obtaining most of his wickets by yorkers on the leg stump, a deadly kind of ball, which he has not always at his command. Winning the toss, as the conditions of light and wicket were, appeared to give the Telegraph C. C. no little advantage, but Coombs' bowling proved far too good for the majority of the side, only two men ever getting properly going, A. Moore who played very nice cricket for 18, and D'Souza, who hit hard and enjoyed no small measure of luck in the compilation of his 42. Several of the side were a bit badly treated by fortune, M. E. Nigel Jones for instance, whose first ball from Coombs was a deadly yorker on the leg stump, which in the indifferent light, he hardly saw and Netscher who was out in attempting a short run. Leslie, on the other hand, before he was out, played one of Coombs' deliveries hard on to his wicket without removing the bails, an unusual piece of luck when Coombs, is the bowler. At one time the Telegraph total read 44 for seven wickets so that the side on the whole did well to reach a total of 88. Coombs took five wickets for 24 runs and if he can all ways send down so many fast yorkers on the leg stump he should prove very deadly this season.

The Gymkhana started their innings badly losing Powell with only a few runs up, but on Coombs joining Cheetham the pair got to work on the bowling in a refreshing manner, the Telegraph total being passed before they were separated. Coombs was the first to go with the total 106, towards which he had contributed 51 by hard hitting, nine of his strokes reaching the boundary. Cheetham who had just completed his fifty followed immediately afterwards for by far the best innings he has played for some time. There were also nine 4's in his innings, and, although like Coombs his display was not quite free from blemish, it was nevertheless an attractive one. Stitleman who succeeded Coombs failed to score and Burns did not trouble the scorers much. Ramsden shaped well for his 15 and Aston for the second time in succession had the misfortune to be badly run out through no fault of his own. The following are the scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr H Netscher, run out	5
Mr A D'Silva, l-b-w Coombs	1
Mr M E Nigel-Jones, b Coombs	0
Mr A Moore, b Coombs	18
Mr V D'Souza, b West	42
Mr G Edie, b Stileman	2
Mr N U K Leslie, b Coombs	5
Mr A Speechly, b Coombs	0
Mr S D'Silva, c Cheetham, b Stileman	8
Mr W Rozario, b West	3
Mr C Dudley, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Coombs	10	24	3	5
Mr Stileman	9	49	1	2
Mr West	2	8	0	2
Mr Powell	1	3	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, c Edie, b Dudley	50
Mr S N Powell, c D'Silva, b Moore	4
Mr E E Coombs, c S D'Silva, b Dudley	51
Mr C G Stileman, c Netscher, b Dudley	0
Mr C L Burns, b Dudley	6
Mr J V Ramsden, c S D'Silva, b Dudley	15
Mr A H S Aston, run out	1
Mr H E Harrington, not out	0
Mr E Priestley Mr F P West Mr Sub	Did not bat
Extras	5
otal for 7 wkts	132

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

TOMTIT class and small Boat-Handicap Race. This race was started on Saturday under somewhat abnormal weather conditions, rain coming down heavily at the start and lasting for two thirds of the race.

The start was a good one. "Elise" being the only boat some distance from the line at gun-fire. "Sayonara" at once took the lead on the run to Sunk Rock followed by "Clutha" "Maud" "Tomtit" "Coralie" "Elise" in the order named. On the reach from Sunk Rock to N. Karanja Buoy "Tomtit" went ahead of Maud and the Buoy was rounded in the following order :—"Sayonara" "Tomtit" "Maud" "Clutha" "Elise" "Coralie"; the same order was maintained on the beat home. "Coralie" sailed well winning the Handicap Race by 1' and 14" from "Sayonara" while the "Tomtit" class prize goes to Tomtit and 2nd prize to "Sayonara"

Boats.	Entered by.	Time All'ces.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
Sayonara	Mr C G Nomico & Capt Crosse	Sch	4 58 7	2 13 7
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 0	5 5 13	2 16 13
Maud	Mr J E Needham	9 31	5 8 49	2 14 19
Clutha	Mr J J Welch	6 0	5 10 40	2 19 40
Elise	Mr F Punnett	4 0	5 11 36	2 22 33
Coralie	Capt A Leggatt	15 0	5 11 53	2 11 55
Midget	Officers R A	15 0	Did not start	

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.

Seven boats started, but owing to poor weather conditions, only four finished. The course was from Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy and Home. The order of arrival was H.M.S. Perseus' Galley, H.M.S. Hyacinth's 1st Launch, H.M.S. Hyacinth's Galley, and H.M.S. Hyacinth's 2nd Launch, 1st prize won by H.M.S. Perseus' Galley, 2nd and 3rd by H.M.S. Hyacinth's Galley and 1st Launch respectively.

THE murder of Captain J. W. E. Donaldson, R. F. A., at Bannu, turns out, says the "Pioneer," to have been one of the most reckless of the many reckless crimes of the kind that are chronicled in the frontier records, and proves once more that there is no defence against the assassin who has no thought of his own life. Captain Donaldson as Brigade-Major had ridden out on the 16th instant to meet the 31st Punjabis who were marching into Bannu that morning. He was actually riding with the officers at the head of the regiment, when as they were approaching cantonments a man started up from somewhere and shot him in the back. The wound was seen to be a hopeless one from the first, and the victim only lived until the early hours of the 17th. Captain Donaldson was an officer, who had already seen much service in India as well as in South Africa, and had passed through the Staff College. He seemed marked out for prominence in his profession, and his death is deeply regretted on the Frontier, where too the deepest sympathy is felt for the widow and two young children whom he leaves behind.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Japanese Loans.

THE ART AND ABUSE OF UNDERWRITING.

TRADE AND RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

WITH the expansion of trade throughout the country there is another excellent batch of traffics among Home Railways. The aggregates of the Heavy lines are very encouraging, and there is promise of substantial totals being reached before the end of the year. Midland last week showed an increase of £12,000, and can now boast a gain of £115,466 since last June. Great Western has topped the comparison by £9,400, and North-Western reveals an advance of £8,000. Great Central has risen £[illegible],430, and North-Eastern is £5,140 to the good. Great Eastern has a pleasing increase of £4,800, which reduces the loss to date to £28,600. Great Northern is £3,320 above last year, and Lancashire and Yorkshire benefits to the extent of £2,653. The Southern lines are less encouraging, for South-Eastern and Chatham has receded £1,205 and Brighton is £413 in arrear. South-Western, on the other hand, has risen £1 400. Caledonian shows up well with a gain of £3,429, and North British has advanced £1,622. The Underground lines have bettered their position, the District topping the list with £720 to its credit.

Pending the issue of the new Japanese loan, discussion is rife as to the precise terms of repayment of the various Internal loans which it is thought may be extinguished out of the proceeds of the coming emission. There are six series of internal bonds known on the London market, of which, perhaps, the most familiar are the 6 per cent. loans known as the Fourth and Fifth Series. The bonds are, of course, redeemable at par in Japan, so that holders on this side will, upon repayment, either have to send their bonds to Japan, or sell them to one of the banks in London acting for the Mikado's Treasury. In other words, payment will be made at a rate of exchange which is a fluctuating quantity. Since the time that Japan adopted the gold standard, the value of the yen varies so slightly that, for Stock Exchange purposes, it is taken at 2s. 0 1/2d. that is, the cost of a 1,000 yen bond is worked out on the basis of £102 1s. 8d, Taking the price of the bonds, say, at 99, £102 1s. 8d. comes to £101 1s. 3d., and the point is, how much is the holder of the bond going to receive for his purchase when it is redeemed? If the exchange should be 2s. 0 1/2d., he will get £102 1s. 8d., but a farthing less in the value of the yen means £1 0s. 10d. off the amount, and the return would therefore come to £101 0s. 10d., which is perhaps quite as much as is likely to be paid. Therefore, if this reckoning be sound, it is obvious the repayment of these Internal bonds at par works out to about 99 per cent., taking the exchange at 2s. 0 1/4 per yen.

The nineteen-day account, now concluding, has been affected by a variety of cross currents, and consequently there is a deal of uneveness in the making-up of prices. The Kaffir Circus has not taken, the leading part, owing to a deal of nervousness engendered by the Russian disturbances and the general monetary uncertainty. Gold Fields, however, have received unusual attention on account of the long-expected dividend. When it was announced yesterday there was much disappointment, and the price fell away to 6 3-16. Other leading issues make up, as a rule, at higher levels than last time, and Crown Reefs, Ferreiras, and Gedulds show gains of 1-4 to 3-8. Modders, on the other hand, are 3-16 below the comparison, while New Brightons have appreciated as much as 3-4. In the diamond group De Beers, Frank Smiths and Montrose have shed from 3-16 to 1-2, although Laces are better and Premiers have risen 3-8 on balance. Rhodesian Coppers have advanced 3-16, and Bankets, with Lomagundas, Salisbury Buildings and Willoughby Consols, also show to advantage. Chartered, however, are unchanged, and Tanganyikas are 5-16 in arrear. Associated have weakened among Westralians, while Great Fingalls after a period of activity, make up 11-16 to the good and Kalgurlis stand 3-8 higher than before. Horseshoes, on the other hand, proved disappointing, and are 1-8 below the last make up. Broken Hills have been a lively group, and Esperanzos, Le Rois, and Del Reys among American mines give evidence of the attention they have received. Broomassies and Offin Rivers, as exceptions have benefited in the Jungle, while several Indian mines have gone to lower levels. Mills' Day Dawns, on the other hand, are 2s. 3d. to the good, and Waihis have appreciated in value.

Mr. Justice Kennedy the other day delivered judgment in an action brought by the now defunct Empress Corporation against a firm of insurance brokers, who were charged with passing to the plaintiff company under open policies what are commonly known as bad risks while diverting better class business elsewhere. In the result the verdict was given for the defendants but the system is certainly one that is open to abuse. All underwriters have outstanding with insurance brokers "open covers" for enormous amounts. [illegible] merchants shipping goods at frequent intervals, instead of taking out a separate policy for each consignment, enter into a contract, or "open cover," for say, £50,000 on one policy for twelve months, and on the back of this document are endorsed the various shipments. If at the end of the twelve months the amount at risk has fallen below the total sum insured, the matter is capable of very easy adjustment, usually by means of a return of premium. On the whole the system works well and effects a great saving in stamp duty. Nevertheless, unpleasantness does sometimes arise between underwriters and brokers by reason of the tardiness displayed by the latter in giving notice of shipments, it being no unusual thing to declare a cargo long after the vessel has sailed and it sometimes happens that these overdue notifications are immediately followed by a claim. Not unnaturally, the underwriter is unable to avoid a feeling of suspicion that had there been no claim, no premium would have been forthcoming. This is the defect in the system, and it would be a good thing for Lloyd's and the whole underwriting community if the rules with regard to such policies were made more stringent.

October was a big month in our exports of cotton goods, making the past ten months a record in yardage. The increase in length over the same period in 1904 is not far off 12 per cent. India has absorbed largely, and so has China and Japan. Egypt and Turkey have also done well. Our aggregate shipments of cotton yarn are even more wonderful, the increase this year so far being 28 per cent. in weight. No wonder at the great activity of Lancashire. It may be added that of calico India has taken during the past ten months fully 41 per cent of our total exports of piece goods. These are striking figures for our staple industry.

There is little to be said about the British trade returns for the past month beyond the statement that they maintain the general character of the year, the peculiar feature of which is that, while it is a record year on both sides of the account of our overseas trade, the chief increase is in the exports. Thus, the imports for October actually show a decrease of £841,407 as against October last year, though the total for the expired portion of the year—ten months—shows an increase of upwards of eleven millions sterling. But, turning to the export side of the account, we find not only an increase of nearly four millions sterling in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month, and an increase of nearly £600,000—notwithstanding the decrease in the imports, be it observed in our reports of foreign and colonial merchandise, but, taking the ten months as a whole, against an increase of £11,188,382 in the declared value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise an increase of £5,843,877 in the re-exports of such merchandise and an increase of £25,130,649 in the exports of merchandise of purely British and Irish production and manufacture. The facts and figures of the October trade returns seem to demand some explanatory comment from Mr. Chamberlain. We find that in October our food imports showed a dedecrease of £1,357,816 owing to a huge decrease in our imports of wheat from all sources of supply—except Canada. With only 5,810,500 cwt. imported last month, as against 10,879,600 cwt. in October last year. Canady has sent us 862,3000 cwt. during the month, as against 72,900 cwt. in October, 1904. Our imports of raw materials during last month also show a decrease in value to the extent of nearly half a million, and notwithstanding the jump in the value of raw cotton every item in the list shows an increase except raw cotton, the decline in the value of which is no less than £2,209,619, largely accounted for—perhaps significantly—by a decrease in the quantity imported.

On the other hand, there is an increase of upwards of a million sterling in the declared value of our imports of foreign manufactures, every item having participated in the increase except metals and manufactures thereof, telegraph apparatus, and machinery.. But, on the other side of the account, we find an increase of £325, 553 in the exports of foodstuffs of British and Irish production, an increase of £170,803 in the exports of raw materials of the same origin, and an increase of £3,327 382 in the value of the exports of British and Irish manufactures, cotton goods, iron and steel goods, machinery and new ships—in few words, the articles or branches of industry which according to certain more or less juvenile authorities we are most hit by foreign competitors showing the most conspicuous increases. Our imports of gold again show a disagreeable decrease, due to such a falling off from India and the adjacent regions, from Australia, and from the other side of the Atlantic that bankers may well exclaim, " What should we do without South Africa ? which, by the by, has sent us a good increase. Our exports of gold during the month have nevertheless actually exceeded our imports. Our exports of silver have been relatively large the noticeable feature being the continued large shipments to Russia, the movement to India meanwhile being on about a normal scale.

PERSIA IN POLITICS.

AN address on "Persia in Indian Imperial Politics" was given by Mr. S. Mitra to the Central Asian Society, on Nov. 8. Sir Thomas Holdich presided, and among those present were Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir Frank Younghusband, Sir Even James, and Dr. Pollen. The lecturer dwelt on the influence of Persia on Indian civilisation in ancient times, pointing out that the influence remained to the present time, and arguing that for the sake of the millions of Persianised subjects in India, and the thousands of Sepoys in the Native Army who could not help sympathising with Persia, the British should not tolerate a predominant Russian influence over Persia. He remarked also on the influence of Persian writers on English literature, and on the derivation of a most manly English game—namely, polo, from Persia. Any one, he said, who had read Sadi in Persian would find in Lord Chesterfield's letters an extraordinary paraphrase of Persian work. Every advice that Lord Chesterfield gave was the advice of Sadi. Some of the works of Lord Byron and Mr. Kipling's 'Jungle Stories" were also to be traced to Persian origins. The English had paid a high compliment to Persia in this and other directions, and it would be best for the two countries to shake hands openly. All invasions of India had been accomplished with the co-operation of Persia and therefore it was most necessary to be on good terms with her. The Persians had always preferred the British to the Russians, and asked some time ago for British officers to drill their army. An acquaintance with Persian thought and language was necessary to statesmen and commercial men. The Russian merchant could speak Persian. There was always a good deal of bargaining in the conduct of Persian trade, and therefore colloquial knowledge was essential to commerce, but this knowledge was not possessed by Englishmen to the same degree as by traders of some other nations. The Frontier Question was very important. This country had spent millions to keep off Russia but if Russia got to the Persian Gulf still more millions would have to be spent, and the present scientific frontier of India would not be of much use. There was the choice of cultivating and being on the best terms with Persia or of neglecting her and leaving her to accept Russia's overtures.

THE CONGO COMMISSION.

THE REPORT.

THE West African Missionary Association has furnished an official resume of the report of the Commission appointed by the Belgian Government with reference to the administration of the Congo Free State, which was sent in on Oct. 30.

The report says:—1. There have been cases of mutilation. 2. The mutilation of dead bodies is an ancient native custom. 3. Negroes who wish to have a tangible proof of the death of one of them are accustomed to produce his hand or foot. 4. White men have never inflicted or caused to be inflicted by way of punishment any mutilations on living natives

The Commission asserts that, in spite of all its investigations, they have not discovered any instance of mutilation by white men as punishment. The Commission 'blames the detention of women as hostages—a practice' forbidden for a long time past by the State—and it criticises the long period of detention."

The "Morning Post," summarising the effect of the report, says:—We do not fail to note that the process of exploiting the Congo territory has admittedly been attended by abuses repugnant to the English mind. In the first place, the Report postulates as a fundamental maxim that the sole means of developing the country lies in a system of corvee. It is laid down that all must contribute to the common good, and, in the absence of any fixed medium of exchange, that contribution can only take the form of enforced labour. Suggestions are put forward for the mitigation of the methods of administering the law which fixes the maximum amount of labour at 40 hours per month, but the general principle is left untouched. Secondly, while the State has issued instructions forbidding the detention of women as hostages, it is admitted that these instructions have been repeatedly and flagrantly disobeyed. Thirdly, the Commissioners point out the grave disadvantages attendant on a judicial system centred in a tribunal at Boma—some hundreds of miles from the seat of the worst malpractices. Again, the report stigmatises in no uncertain terms the system under which concessionnaire companies have been allowed to organise punitive expeditions without definite authority.

THE COLLECTING CRAZE.

The curio craze has reached an alarming point in America, and a writer in Harper's Bazaar gives the following almost incredible instances of the cupidity of collectors:—

At a leading Southern hotel, patrionised by supposedly the elite of the winter tourists, the head waiter found it necessary last season to call repeatedly for an extra dozen of spoons. The wife of the proprietor finally took account of stock, and found that the hotel spoons were five dozen short. A close watch was kept, and the waiters were soon exonerated. It was the patrons who were stealing the spoons. A woman, richly gowned, and perfectly able to buy her own silverware would be found stealthily slipping a spoon into the front of her shirt-waist or up her sleeve, to carry off as a souvenir of the hotel whose monogram it bore The waiters were instructed to report all such cases without letting the thief know that she was observed, and the price of the spoon thereupon went into the bill, though not in an itemised way. It was found that cups, plates, and d'oyleys were also stolen.

A dealer in antiques and second-hand goods in New York has shown a middle way. He orders, from the same firms who supply various large hotels and steamships, extra dozens of the China spoons, glasses, etc., fully marked. These he places on his shelves, but not more than one or two at a time as if bought in at random second-hand. A customer, seeing a souvenor of some steamship or hotel, picks it up and buys it. Thus a wineglass, direct from the factory, figures perhaps upon the buyer's tables as the glass from the captain's table where I sat on such and such a passage.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MAGISRATE RECEIVING BRIBES.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court on Saturday, disposed of the appeals of Naro Bhaskar Shahashrabudhe, First Class Magistrate in the Satara District, and Shrinivas Krishna Shiralkar, a money-lender. On 4th September last, the first accused was convicted of receiving through the second accused, an illegal gratification of Rs. 500, from one Sakaram Kushaji, to decide a possessory suit in the latters favour, and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of payment of fine, to six month's further simple imprisonment. The second accused was convicted of acting as a broker in the above transaction. On 11th November 1904, he had received the money from Sakaram, and paid it to the first accused. He was further convicted of receiving on 28th November 1904, a further sum of Rs. 350 with a similar object, namely, to pay it over to the first accused, thereby committing the offence of abetment of bribing a public servant. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, or in default of payment, to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one year. Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge, said that he had awarded the punishment to the first accused after having taken into consideration his advanced age, his pecuniary embarrassments, and the facts that he was on the eve of retiring from Government service, and that his conviction meant to him loss of pension. As to the second accused, remarked the Judge, there were no extenuating circumstances. He was a rich man in the prime of his life, possessing much local influence who had descended so much as to act the part of a bribery-tout. As regarded the three witnesses Bala, Sakaram Kushaji, and Aba, all of whom were officiating Patels, the Judge stated, that they being guilty of criminal acts, according to their own evidence, were still retained in office; they should no longer be retained in Government Service.

In the the Appeal Court, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by the Hon. Mr. Daji, A. Khare, appeared for the first accused. Mr. R. Branson, instructed by Mr. Krishnaji H. Kelkar and Mr. M. B. Chowbal, appeared for the second.

The Chief Justice said, in disposing of the appeal, that almost immediately on the institution of the possessory-suit by Vishnu on 1st November 1904, rumours reached Sakharam, a very prominent person in these proceedings, that in this suit, as well as in another, steps had been taken to secure a favourable result in favour of the plaintiff by bribing the Mamlatdar, (the first accused). Abba Shripati, the man Sakharam approached the second accused, with the intention of inducing the Mamlatdar through him to accept a sum of money to secure a favourable result to himself. Sakharam obtained the required sum from a money-lender named Shirchand, and paid it to the second accused, who gave Rs. 500 to the Mamlatdar. On 15th November 1904, when the first hearing of the possessory suit was fixed to come on before the Mamlatdar, further rumours reached Sakaram of the readiness on the part of his opponents to oust him. He consulted the second accused, and it was decided to procure an additional sum, which would make the whole amount come to one thousand rupees, to check-mate the practices of the opponents. Sakaram obtained a further sum of Rs. 350 from Shirchand on 28th November, and gave it to the second accused. This formed the second charge, in support of which, the Judges were of opinion, there was not sufficient evidence. Taking a broad and comprehensive view of the facts led the Court irresistibly to the conclusion that the Judge and assessors had bestowed the greatest possible care in the case, and were carrect in their estimate of the guilt of the two accused. The convictions on the first charge were, therefore, perfectly right. The only remaining point related to the sentences. In view of the fact of the Goverment intending to move, by separate application, for the enhancement of sentence, the Judges refrained from making any comments on the sentences. Certainly the Judges could not enhance it at this stage; nor had any suggestion been made before them that the sentences were beyond the deserts of the case. In parting with the case, the Court fully recognised the very great caution and care exercised by the Sessions Judge and the assessors, and the great help the Court had derived from the assistance rendered by counsel in the course of arguments. The result was that the sentence on the second accused would be reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 2,500; or in default of payment, he should undergo a further term of six months' regorous imprisonment.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

The 64th anniversary of the King's birth was celebrated with the usual loyal enthusiasm at all the great naval and military stations at home and in the Colonies, at the British Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in foreign countries, and in the royal boroughs at home. In London, particularly in the West End, there were many illuminations on public buildings, on the premises of royal warrant holders, and others, and on clubs and other institutions.

At Sandringham there were numerous festivities At 11 o'clock in the morning the King, Prince Kinski, Count Mensdorff, the Duke of Albany, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lovat, Lord Brooke, the Duke of Marlborough, and Col. Legge walked from Sandringham House, and began shooting in the Commodore Wood. Before luncheon Avenue wood was attacked, and 1,600 head fell by one o'clock. The luncheon was then served in a marquee erected near the keeper's cottage, and the Queen, Princess Victoria, and the other guests drove from Sandringham to join the sportsmen. There was some fine sport in the Horseshoe Wood in the afternoon, when the Queen and other of the party accompanied the gunners into the covert.

At half past three her Majesty walked back to Sandringham House, and after a final beat the King returned on his cob, followed by the remainder of the party.

Immediately afterwards some 600 of his Majesty's workmen and employes on the estate were entertained at dinner in a marquee in the park. They were visited by some of the house party, and when Sir Dighton Probyn proposed their Majestys' health the gathering responded with enthusiasm.

After the King's birthday dinner-party the King and Queen, their Majesties' guests staying at Sandringham, and the ladies and gentlemen-in-waiting, were present in the Ball Room at a performance of Privy Council, given by Mr. Fredrick Harrison's Haymarket Company, and of Carrots, given by Mr. Forbes Robertson's company from the Scala Theatre. The cast was as follows.—A Privy Council Samuel Pepys, Mr. Sydney Valentine; Sir Christopher Mings, Mr. Louis Goodrich, Sir William Killigrew, Mr. Arthur Keghtley, Mrs. Pepys, Miss E. Arthur Jones, Mercer, Miss Mona Harrison, Mary, Miss Hilda Antons, Mrs. Knipp, Miss Alice Crawford, Carrots Mr. Lepic, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mrs. Lepic, Miss Isabel Grey, Carrots, Miss Getrude Elliott Anna Miss Marianne Caldwell.

A POET'S PLAINT.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON writes an amusing letter to the "Daily News," apropos of a revisit to Brikdale—an almost painfully prosperous-looking—where he found a handsome Free Library. Could this be the institution, he asked himself, whose governing Committee not long ago, through their librarian, wrote to me to solicit the gift of copies of my own works—those volumes which have from time to time visited upon an indulgent and not immoderately excited world? Yes, the very same. And I had not even had the courtesy to reply to a request which did me so much honour, thinking indeed that it exhibited a somewhat fantastic parsimany.

I walked down to the sea-shore, passing on my way the magnificent Palace Hotel, not too boastfully named though really no more palatial than many of the private dwellings among which it is embosomed. I thought of the majesty of our commercial greatness; I thought of the noble public spirit of our leading citizens; I thought also of the executive council of a free library, in a centre of affluence, writing to solicit 'free' copies from a poor author whose books, as Wordsworth said of his own, have about sufficed to provide him with shoe-strings."

Mr Watson adds that he learned that the site and a sum of £1000 were given by the lord of the manor, and that Mr. Carnegie contributed £5000 towards the erection of the building, and, in the forms of an address to Mr. Carnegie, he remarks: "A princely generosity may be so directed as to foster a civic spirit of the right king in those who profit by it but, on the other hand, it may debauch them by encouraging a habit of ignoble dependance upon the capacity and activity of others."

THE "Aurore" reproduces a long article by M. Maurice Schwob, manager of the journal "Le Phare de la Loire," in which he endeavours to show that Germany is obtaining possession of Antwerp economically before taking possession of it by force of arms, and that the same process is being carried on, though more slowly, at Rotterdam. He might have added what is more wonderful still, that they are doing the same at Havre, where to-day they rule the roost

WORK OF SIR J. LA TOUCHE.

ONE of the distinguishing characteristics of Sir James La Touche's Lieutenant-Governorship is, says the "Pioneer" the quiet and unostentatious way in which practical administrative improvements have been carried out. Among other things much attention has been paid to the improvement of sanitation in large cities and centres of population, and since 1902, when plague became widespread, considerable sums of money have been spent with notable results. Heroic measures of plague prevention have nowhere met with much success, and even if they had given adequate temporary results, there could be no guarantee against the recurrence of an epidemic, while the more permanent measures of improved sanitation, such as drainage, paving of alleys and lanes, etc., were neglected. When the municipalities were relieved of the greater portion of their police charges a sum of money was set free, which Sir James La Touche expressly ear-marked for plague prevention and sanitation. This amounted to the considerable sum of 61-2 lakhs of rupees. Altogether during the past financial year over 26 lakhs of rupees have been spent on sanitation including original works, drainage, paving, etc. Only those who have intimate relation with the large cities and municipalities in these provinces can understand what charges have taken place in the last three of four years. The large draining and paving schemes at Benares have been completed. Latrines of the latest pattern, and provided with automatic flush, have been erected, and this disposal of sewage by the latest methods of bacteriological treatment has been introduced. The large public conveniences are now provided with hydrolytic tanks and contact filters. The extensive system of underground sewers at Benares have cost close on 18 lakhs of rupees, and have proved of inestimable benefit to this much congested city. The introduction of this sewage system has made it possible in Benares to supply the private houses and better class natives with modern sanitary arrangements similar to those in English houses—modified of course in accordance with native customs. So great have been the improvements in Benares in this direction in the last decade that an old inhabitant re-visiting the city would hardly recognise certain part of it. Following the example of Benares, Cawnpore has of late been provided with a highly improved sanitary service. The overcrowding and congestion in Cawnpore is excessive, and the ravages of plague in recent years has rendered the city an undesirable place to live in. The whole city has been sewered and provided with the best pattern public conveniences, and is now being surface drained and paved, but as with all Indian cities so with Cawnpore—one has to cut one's coat according to the cloth. It is in contemplation to drive a board thoroughfare through the city and so relieve congested areas. The model villages built by some of the large manufacturing concerns are proving most popular. Again in Lucknow a large drainage and paving scheme is in course of completion, three lakhs of rupees having been spent upon it already. It will greatly improve some of the most insanitary areas of the city. Here also advantage has been taken of the latest sanitary improvements in the treatment of the sewage by bacterial installations. Mirzapur has been thoroughly drained, paved and improved at considerable outlay. Streets have been widened, lanes have been paved, and the latest form of bacterial filters are about to be introduced. The one large centre in the provinces that it has not been possible to touch is Allahabad. The Municipality has been badly hit by plague, and the necessary funds are not at present forthcoming. Steps, however, are about to be taken to introduce into Allahabad many much wanted improvements and the paving and draining of the city cannot be much longer postponed. In Mussoorie electric installations, improved water-supply, and a scheme for more modern sanitary administration are about to be undertaken. The generous outlay on these and similar works has set a new standard of efficiency, and the policy will be amply justified as time goes on. Comparisons with Western cities may not yet be possible but a decided impetus has been given to urban sanitary reform by the practical measures of the last few years, and that is an achievement upon which Sir James La Touche's Government may be unreservedly congratulated.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting was held on Nov. 7 at the offices, Queen Anne's Gate. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the shareholders on the continuance and development of the company's prosperity. Comparing the net receipts for the present year with those of the year 1901-1901, (the first in which the existing arrangements by which the company paid the East Indian Railway Company 45 per cent. of gross earnings for working and maintenance), here was increase of 58,837 rs., or 14 per cent. The increase for 1904-1905 over the preceding year was the more satisfactory, as it was obtained notwithstanding the exceptionally high goods traffic in the second half of 1903-1904, due particularly to increased traffic in grains and seeds. The rebate payable by the East Indian Company from their earnings on interchanged traffic for the purpose of raising the net earnings of the South Behar Company to four per cent. of its capital outlay amounted in 1904-1905 to 171,754 rs., and it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the last half-year left them with a balance of 9745 rs. to the company's credit on rebate, which would be available for securing their four per cent. for the present half-year if by any accident it should be necessary to have recourse to it. The sum of 1,71,754 rs. might appear at first sight a considerable contribution on the part of the East Indian Company to this company's net receipts; but it had to be remembered that in the same period the East Indian Railway were benefited to a great extent by the clause in the contract allowing through traffic via Gya "to or from any line to be hereafter constructed forming a junction with the South Behar Railway at Gya to be carried over that line without payment." By virtue of this proviso and the construction of certain branches by the East Indian Company the latter were enabled, in 1904-1905, to earn through traffic receipts of 8,14,079 rs., in respect of which they paid nothing to this company for using their line. The mileage proportion of these receipts earned for the South Behar line was 1,71 868 rs., but, as the company were entitled to 30 per cent. on the through traffic receipts, its share, but for the special proviso in the contract, would have been 2,44,000 rs., of which 55 per cent. would have been net receipts. The proviso happily did not apply to traffic leaving the line at points other than the two termini. It was a matter of great satisfaction to the board that the results of the year's business enabled to recommend the distribution of a dividend of four per cent., besides adding 3,103l. to the amount carried forward. For the years ended June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, the dividends paid were 3l. 10s. per cent, and 3l. 12s. 6d. per cent. respectively, but return to those days was, he trusted, rendered every year less probable by the increasing value of the railway. Mr. A.H. Campbell seconded the motion, which was adopted.

MARRIED BY A GIRL.

MAYOR DECLINED TO OFFICIATE ON PRINCIPLE.

A Paris correspondent writes:—In a village of the Department of Lozere a young couple have been married under very peculiar circumstances.

—The mayor of the village resigned recently, and the temprory holder of the office, M. Pons, is altogether illiterate. On the appearance of the couple Pons refused to marry them, saying he culd not read or write, and moreover had been taught by his experience that marriage was an undesirable state

The bride shed bitter tears, and the bridegroom and guests were so incensed that they fell upon the worthy Pons and pummelled him severely.

But, sobbed the bride. We are no more married than we were this morning. You shall be in a few minutes, said a girl's voice, and Mlle, Daude, the daughter of the late mayor, came forward. She had assisted her father in his duties, and she now confidently went through the short marriage ceremony, asked the necessary questions and declared the pair well and duly married.

THE Ghazi, who was of course immediately captured, was hanged the same evening. He is understood to have been a Mahsud Waziri, of the same section as the man who murderered Colonel Harman last year. The last execution will probably be as entile as its predecessors in checking further attempts of the same character. According to some people swift execution on the scene of his exploit is what the Ghazi desires: at any rate it does not deter him. It is possible that if instead of immediate death in his own country, with the virtuous glow of his crime upon him and the assurance that the feeling of the neighbourhood is with him, the Ghazi were taken down country to same unnamed jail, to be executed or not at some indefinite date, the only certainty about his fate being that his fellows would never hear of him again—such a procedure might prove more terrifying. At any rate the experiment might be worth trying, for the present system of punishment is clearly ineffectual.

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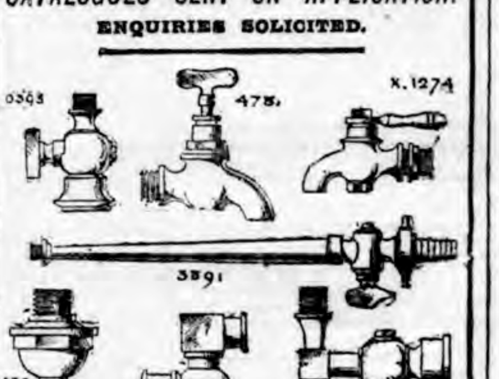

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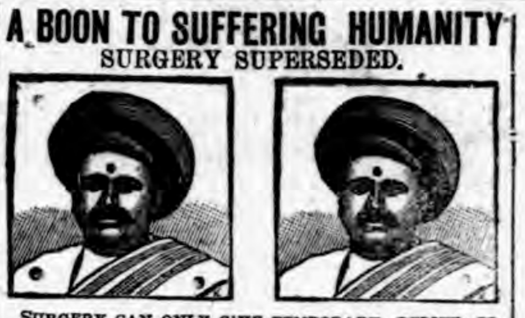

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HOW TO GROW NEW SKIN.

SOME parts of the body wear out sooner than others; notably the skin, because of its exposure and its great liability to injury and disease. New tissue is constantly being produced; and this, as it forms, is pushed upwards, taking the place of the old tissue, which becomes horny and is finally cast off.

The fine dust that one may scrape off the skin consists of these horny scales. An eminent English chemist has devoted years of untiring experiment to this problem of the growth of new skin, with a view dealing with those emergencies when the skin becomes injured, inflamed, or diseased. It is believed that the shrewd observer of Nature's ways has found in Zam-Buk the ideal balm to use on such occasions, and a balm which, by reason of it being Nature's own healer, will quickly supplant the coarse ointments, salves and embrocations that have had to suffice in the past.

Ever since man acquired the instinct to rub a place that hurt, attempts have been made to discover the right subst[illegible]ce for him to rub with. The great chemist already referred to considered that the likeliest place to discover this substance wa[illegible] the forests of Nature, situate beyond the borders of civilization.

At length, after wearying search, certain rare plants were found from which could be extracted juices possess[illegible] the astonishing power of creating new healthy skin! When applied to a cut or sore, inflammation and disease would be at on[illegible]ken out and new sound tissue grown completely over the affected place. To this unique extract were added other juices [illegible]d balsams of high medicinal merit; the whole was refined and concentrated so as to increase the potency of each element, [illegible] Zam-Buk, as we now know the great healer, thus came into existence. The secret of its manufacture now belongs to the Zam-B[illegible] Company, whose head Indian office is at 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, who have been able to bring the price of the balm within [illegible] reach of all. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists or medicine vendors, price 1 rupee per box. Post paid and packed free fr[illegible] the proprietors for re. 1 as. 3 per box. Zam-Buk is specially recommended for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itching sores, [illegible] sores, gouty eczema, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito bites, stings, cramp, stiff joints, sore throat, sore aching [illegible], weak ankles, chapped hands, chills, sprains, stiffness, blind and bleeding piles, bad legs, swollen knees, inflamed patches, [illegible] boils, ulcers, eczema, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, festering sores, rheumatism, sciatica, and for all diseased, injured, [illegible] irritated conditions of the skin. It is healing, soothing, and antiseptic, and every home from Ceylon to the Himalayas sho[illegible] have a box handy for emergency.

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27-11-05.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A DINNER was given to Lord Lansdowne, on Nov. 6 by the Junior Constitutional Club to congratulate him upon the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Lord Lansdowne, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the great part which Mr. Balfour took in our foreign affairs, and proceeding, said :—

The speeches lately delivered by the leaders of the Opposition have been almost without exception favourable to the general lines of foreign policy which we have pursued, and I cannot resist referring especially to a speech delivered about a fortnight ago by Sir Edward Grey which I think most of you have read, and which seemed to me to redound greatly to his patriotism and to his sound judgment of the foreign affairs of this country. I dwell with pleasure upon this subject. I welcome these utterances because it seems to me that it is good not only for this country, but for the whole civilised world, that these questions of foreign policy should be lifted out of the rut of party politics and placed upon a higher and different plane. (Cheers.) It seems to me to be of immense importance that our foreign policy in this country should be a continuous policy, and that it should not be deflected from its course by the eddies of party political opinion. (Cheers.)

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

Lord Ashbourne has spoken to you in terms of commendation of the agreement into which we have lately entered with the Government of Japan. I am bound to say that the approval which that agreement has met with has altogether surpassed what I, for my part, had ventured to expect. I will tell you why I say that. I think most of us in this country have been brought up to the idea that upon the whole it was better for us to avoid any alliances of whatever kind. There has been a prejudice against alliances. They have been spoken of as "entangling alliances," and our people are supposed not to like such entanglements. But I own that in my humble opinion the time for holding these opinions seems to me to have passed by. (Cheers.) We have only to look at what is passing in other parts of the world. Other nations are grouping themselves together. Other nations are also arming themselves to the teeth, and in these days the shock of war comes with much greater suddenness and rapidity than it came in the days of our forefathers. I venture to say to you that in these times no nation which intends to take its part in the affairs of the civilised world can venture to stand entirely alone. (Cheers.) That is, I believe, a kind of old maidish policy—(laughter)—which has passed entirely out of date. And I would add this, if there are any of us who are still in favour of that solitary and aloof policy, let them consider for a moment our naval and military estimates, the military preparations of other countries, and the burden which our present taxation already imposes upon our shoulders and then let them ask themselves whether if we are indeed strong enough to stand absolutely and entirely by ourselves, they are prepared to submit to the sacrifices which that policy would entail (Cheers.) I, therefore suggest to you that the question is no longer whether alliances are in themselves good or bad, but whether a particular alliance which may be proposed to the people of this country is an alliance with an ally whose character justified us in desiring to enter into partnership with him, and whether the objects of that alliance are objects which we are not ashamed to avow and which we are prepared, if necessary, to support. (Cheers.) Now, if you will allow me, I would test our alliance by those two tests But in the presence of my friend Viscount Hayashi—(cheers)—I scarcely like to say too much in regard to the character and the antecedents of our ally. Lord Ashbourne has already spoken eloquently and to the point upon that subject We have been attracted to the Japanese people, not only by their prowess by sea and land, but by the lofty patriotism which they have displayed—(cheers)—by their patience, by their self-restraint, whether the fortunes of war were favourable or unfavourable at the moment; and may I be permitted to add that we have been attracted by the straightforwardness and sincerity of their diplomacy? (Cheers.) I venture to say that of all the recollections which I shall carry away from the Foreign Office none will be more agreeable than that of my official intercourse with your distinguished guest, the Japanese Minister. (Cheers.) And I therefore say that, whether in the field of diplomacy or in the field of war, we have gainded an ally at whose side we may be proud to find ourselves. (Cheers.) May I be permitted to take this opportunity of reminding you that within the last few days his Majesty the King has been pleaied to raise the Legation at Tokio to the rank of an embassy? (Cheers.) And I believe I am not committing an indiscretion when I say that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to raise the Japanese Legation in London also to the rank of an embassy and that our first ambassador will be my friend Viscount Hayashi. (Loud cheers.)

THE OBJECTS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Well then, gentlemen, may I say one word with regard to the objects of the alliance? I think that one reason why it has been as popular as it is is that our people have thoroughly understood what those objects are. (Hear, hear.) They have understood from the first that this was not a case of a sinister conspiracy against other people. They know that in this alliance there are no unavowed or unavowable motives; and let me add that it was satisfactory to me when this alliance was notified to other Powers to be able to tell them from the first that there were no secret clauses, that there was nothing behind the published documents which we laid without hesitation or concealment upon the diplomatic table of the world. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, what are the objects of the alliance? They are set forth in the document itself. The first of them is the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) I do not know whether any of you have noticed the terms of the manifesto published by the Emperor of Russia two or three weeks ago—a manifesto in which these words occur:—"The war so painful for us all is over. The eastern portion of our country will develop itself in peace and good neighbourliness with the Japanese Empire now become our friend." Those are noble words, and is there a man in this room who does not earnestly hope that the writer of those words may be successful in restoring the blessings of peace to the distraught country of whose sufferings we have read with so much pain during the last few days. (Cheers.) Let us also remember that it was the Emperor of Russia who called together the first great peace conference at The Hague and who has already invited the Great Powers of the world to take part in a second peace conference at that place. Gentlemen, I believe that our alliance will make, not for war, but for the maintenance of peace, and I think we may venture to say that if England and Japan desire that peace shall be maintained in the Far East, peace will not be broken. (Loud cheers.)

THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA AND THE OPEN DOOR.

Now what is the second object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? It is the maintenance of the integrity and independence of China and the preservation of what we usually speak of as the open door—(cheers)—equal opportunity for the commerce of all nations in that great and populous part of the world. Now does any one suppose for a moment that that is a policy which we are imposing upon reluctant Powers? Nothing is further from the truth. (Hear hear.) If you will allow me for one moment to quote to you one or two authorities upon the subject I will do so. It will be the only approach to a quotation from official documents which I shall permit myself. Now I find that in 1899, the Government of the United States issued a circular to the Powers asking them to subscribe to a declaration in favour of the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in China. That proposal met with a unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance. There was not a single country that dissented from the proposal of the United States Government. A year later Great Britain and Germany entered into an agreement under which the two Powers bound themselves not to avail themselves of the present complication in order to obtain any territorial advantages in the dominions of China. Now that agreement was communicated to all the other Powers, and every one of them subscribed to it. In the year 1901, the great Boxer outbreak took place, and upon that occasion the Russian Government issued a circular proposing that the Powers should avoid any action which might lead to the partition of Chinese territory. Again all the Powers signified their adhesion to the Russian proposal. In 1902, the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement was concluded. Now that document, that agreement, attracted a considerable amount of attention, and it met with a response from the Governments of Russia and France. What was that response? They replied by an announcement that the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Far East, the independence of China and Korea and the open door for the commerce of all countries were principles which they had themselves repeatedly declared to form the basis of their Far Eastern policy. (Hear, hear.) Finally, gentlemen, in the present year the United States Government again came forward and taking the lead in emphasising the necessity of a policy of disinterestedness on the part of the Powers, issued a circular, in which they reaffirmed their desire to maintain the integrity of China and the open door, and invited the Powers to disclaim any intention of seeking reserve territorial rights or control in the Chinese Empire in connection with the terms of peace. That circular, like the others, was unanimously subscribed to by the whole of the Powers. (Cheers.) I have wearied you with these citations—(cries of "No, no")—because I want to show you that in placing this stipulation with regard to the integrity and dependence of China and the policy of the open door for in the forefront of our agreement we are clinching and assuring the realisation of a policy which has been again and again affirmed not by one Power but by all the Powers interested in the affairs of the Far East. (Cheers.)

MUTUAL DEFENCE AGAINST UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

Now, gentlemen, as to the third object of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. What is the third object? Mutual defence against unprovoked attack. (Hear, hear.) I ask you, is there any nation that does not claim for itself the right of resisting unprovoked attack, and will any nation think worse of us or of our ally because we have joined hands in order to enforce that most salutary principle? Pray remember that this is not a new obligation, certainly not an entirely new obligation, because by the original Agreement of 1902, we had already bound ourselves to act together should either of us be the object of attack on the part of a coalition of other Powers. And surely it is reasonable to say that if we desired to assist Japan, and if Japan desired to assist us in the case of an attack from a hostile coalition, that desire would equally exist even supposing the attack proceeded not from a combination of other Powers, but from a single hostile Power. I have heard, though not very frequently, this alliance described as of a provocative character. All I can say is that it would be quite as reasonable—supposing which I imagine is the case, that this club has insured its premises against fire—to say that by taking out such an insurance you had provoked a conflagration in Piccadilly. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I believe that these considerations are thoroughly realised by our own people, who regard this alliance certainly without misgiving, and I believe that they are more and more understood abroad by foreign Powers, by whom that alliance is regarded with ever-increasing good-will and equanimity. (Hear, hear.)

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

THE results of the recent military educational examinations testify to the increasing standard of education of the rank and file, of the Army. At the same time, says the "Standard," much might be done to increase the attainments and the numbers of those who aspire to commissioned rank. The few commissions now given to soldiers are, with very few exceptions, of a non-combative character, the offices being relegated to the position of quartermasters and given only an honorary rank, and this after many years' service. A desire has been expressed in more than one quarter by officers of distinction, to increase the number of rankers, and, from all that can be gathered, some proposals to that end are likely to be made next year. Proposals were made in 1901 by the War Office authorities to induce soldiers to improve their education by issuing additional pay to those holding certificates of education at rates varying according to the class of certificate obtained. Doubtless the pressure of work through the South African war caused the consideration of the subject to be dropped and it would appear to be now opportune to reintroduce the proposals on a larger scale. The continued dearth of officers will before long probably create a necessity for the rank and file to contribute at an increased rate to the commissioned ranks, and this can only be attempted by giving eligible warrant and non-commissioned officers the opportunity of pursuing studies beyond the requirements of their first-class certificates. A praiseworthy effort towards the higher education of soldiers was introduced by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., when in command of the Second Army Corps, which brought about excellent results, and was deserving of adoption by the Army Council generally. Briefly the scheme was to take hold of the promising junior non-commissioned officer, and educate him, both in scholastic and military subjects, at one and the same time. The examinations which qualified lance corporals to hold the rank of sergeant afforded evidence of the possible value of the instruction for higher rank. The Army Council have however, failed to continue the classes. There is need of a training institution as an auxiliary to Sandhurst and Woolwich, to which promising warrant and non-commissioned officers might be sent to improve their military education. The question of regimental expenses should be met by an increase in the pay of officers all round, so as to make the Army independent of the private incomes of its officers, and this course is as really important just now as the abolition of commission purchase was necessary years ago.

THE KING AND THE MIKADO.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AS ENVOY.

The Foreign Office has issued the following announcement:—

The King has been pleased to select his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught to proceed on a special mission to the Emperor of Japan to confer the Order of the Garter upon his Imperial Majesty.

His Royal Highness will be accompanied by Lord Redesdale, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, G.C.B., O.M.; General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B.; Col. Arthur Davidson, C.V.O.; C.B.; Equerry to the King; Capt. William Wyndham, of the King Royal Rifles, Equerry to his Royal Highness, and Mr. Miles Lampson, of the Foreign Office, The latter will act as secretary to the mission.

The King has appointed Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be his Majesty's Special Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The "Standard" says:—We understand that the members of the special mission which is to convey the insignia of the Garter on behalf of the King to the Emperor of Japan, will leave on Jan. 5, and travel by the P. and O. steamer Mongolia. Prince Arthur of Connaught will probably travel via Marseilles.

BILLS ON INDIA.

Remittances on India for 100 lakhs were on Nov. 8 offered for tender by the India Council, and the applications amounted to 6,75,10,000 rs. at 1s. 4 1-32d to 1s. 4 1-16d. The following amounts were allotted:—In bills, 49,13,000 rs. on Calcutta, 5,84,000 rs. on Madras, and 14,41,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s. 4·031d.; and in telegraphic transfers 24,89,000 rs. on Calcutta, 3,00,000 rs. on Madras, and 2,73,000 rs. on Bombay at 1s 4·032d. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and for transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. will receive about 19 per cent. Last week the amount sold was 1,23,41,651 rs., producing £324,769, while from April 1 to Nov. 7 remittance for 20,43,22,600 rs. were disposed of and produced £13,644,502. Later the Council sold bills for 10,000 rs. on Madras at 1s. 4 1-16d.

INDIAN advocates of Swadeshi should take care that their principles do not come to the knowledge of the Shans. In the annual report on the affairs of the Southern Shan States, Mr. B. S. Carey, the Political Officer, has some very interesting remarks to make on the economic condition of the country. A stranger, he says, visiting these States would be struck by all the surface appearances of prosperity—extension of cultivation, increase of trade, well supplied markets, new buildings, new shops. But all these cheerful symptoms Mr. Carey finds delusive. Trade is active, but the business of distribution has passed from the hands of the Shans with their pack animals into those of Indian cartmen. The retail trade has been absorbed by the representatives of Indian houses in Calcutta and Rangoon. The piece goods trade is entirely in their hands. The local trader cannot stand up against the Indian middleman, who trades on a bigger scale than he, and understands business better. The consequence is that though there is more money changing hands than ever, it does not stop in the country; the people themselves are getting poorer. What is the remedy? The Shans, if they were to develope any patriotic searchings of heart, might say that they would refuse to enrich these enterprising Indians. They might retire, into themselves, dress for the future in rough and comparatively expensive homespuns and abjure all imported superfluities. In that way they would prevent their money foom going out of the country even if they could never hope to be any better off themselves. Mr. Carey suggests other counsels. The Shan, he says, is lazy and a gambler, his cultivation of the rich lands that Nature has given him is unsystematic and thriftless: if he will work better and work more steadily there are plenty of avenues of trade left for the Shan of which he will not be easily deprived. The arrival of strangers with money in their purses, who want to sell but who are also ready to buy, cannot well be in the long run a misfortune for the natives, if the goods are not gin and opium. If the new condition of affairs brings some displacement at first, the policy of the Shans lies in adjusting themselves to it, and not in determining to do without the good things offered to them—a course that can benefit nobody.

THE SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Admiral Evans gave a dinner to Prince Louis of Battenburg on Nov. 2 on board the Mayflower, Admiral Evans proposed the toast of King Edward and Prince Louis the toast of President Roosevelt. Thirty two guests, all naval officers, were present. In the afternoon Prince Louis of Battenburg visited the Academy and congratulated Admiral Sands on the excellent appearance and bearing of the cadets.

On Nov. 3 Prince Louis proceeded from Annapolis by special train to Washington, accompanied by his staff and the captains of the British squadron. Three American admirals were also members of the party. The train arrived at Washington about noon, A large crowd gathered at railway station to see Prince Louis of Battenburg arrive. His Serene Highness, after being introduced by one of the rear-admirals in attendance to Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State and the military and naval aides-de-camp of Mr. Roosevelt, who had come to receive him, drove with his Staff direct to the British Embassy, while the captains of the British Fleet, who accompanied his Serene Highness, were escorted by American naval officers to the New Willard Hotel, where they took luncheon.

President Roosevelt's greeting to Prince Louis was markedly cordial. Immediately afterwards the Prince presented King Edward's personal message to the President, Mr. Roosevelt made special inquiries concerning King Edward's health, and said that he would later on send a further acknowledgment of his Majesty's message.

The British Embassy was represented at the reception by Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Durand, Mr. W. B. Townley, Councillor of Embassy, and Lady Susan Townley, Col. Foster, Military Attache, Captain Ryan, Naval Attache, and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. T. Gurney honorary Attache, and Messrs Rennie, Lindsay, and Seeds. The Prince's staff included Capts. C. H. Robertson, his Majesty's cruiser Cornwall, R. B. Farquhar, his Majesty's cruiser Essex, P. H. Pierce, his Majesty's cruiser Bedford, C. H. Dare, his Majesty's cruiser Berwick, H. G. King-Hall, his Majesty's cruiser Cumberland, M. E. F. Kerr, his Majesty's cruiser Drake, and Flag-Lieut G. Sowerby, Engineer-Commander W. F. Pamphlett, and Secretary E. H. Shearne, of his Majesty's cruiser Drake.

On the conclusion of the reception Prince Louis was to have driven to the Navy Department, but by a mistake drove back to the British Embassy. On arriving at the department, the Prince explained the mistake to Mr. Bonaparte, the Secretary for the Navy, who laughed at the contretemps remarking: I would have waited much longer for the pleasure of greeting your Highness. As Prince Louis left Mr. Bonaparte's office, he was greeted with cheers by the clerks of the department who had gathered in the corriders to see him.

In the evening Lady Durand gave a dinner in honour of the Prince, at the Embassy. The Foreign Ambassadors in Washington and several prominent military and naval officers were invited to meet his Serene Highness. The dinner was followed by a brilliant reception and a ball.

A state dinner in honour of Prince Louis of Battenberg was given at the White House on Nov. 4.

Prince Louis was the guest at luncheon on Nov. 4 of General Chaffee, representing the army. Sixty persons were present. The Secretary of State, Mr. Root, proposed the healths of the President and of King Edward, and Prince Louis made a graceful reply, in which he said, "Next to loyalty to the King, every British officer cherishes the President of the United States. The King first, but the President next." British officers, the Prince added, had peculiar affection and esteem, not for the President alone, but for Theodore Roosevelt, the man. Wherever the English language was spoken this sentiment prevailed.

That the Irish agitators should have seized the opportunity of Prince Louis of Battenberg's approaching visit to New York as a means of helping their professional work which is agitation, was to be expected, says the New York correspondent of the "Times" on Nov. 5. "Some of them held a meeting a few days ago at which a resolution denouncing New York's entertainment of the Prince was adopted. About a dozen persons were present. That some of the Germans here are protesting against the Prince's visit is however, perhaps more significant. What is announced as a German mass meeting will be held next Thursday. Resolutions of protest will be proposed on the theory that the Prince's visit is part of a cunningly contrived plan to create an impression abroad that a secret alliance exists between England and the United States, and that this alliance is specially directed towards intimidating Germany.

Before leaving Washington for Annapolis on Nov. 6 to resume command of his squadron Prince Louis of Battenberg said to the correspondent of the Morning Post:—

"I have thoroughly enjoyed my too brief visit to Washington and I appeciate highly the courtesy cordiality and kindness that have been shown us by the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the officers of the Army and Navy. As a seaman I was much impressed with the American fleet as it lay at anchor off Annapolis. Its appearance, the smartness of the officers, and the discipline of the men all gave evidence that the vessels were in the highest state of efficiency. Equally impressive was the review of the cadets which showed the thoroughness of their training and the magnificent esprit de corps which prevails there. I had long looked forward to knowing President Roosevelt, and he was good enough to give me that opportunity at dinner at the White House on Saturday. I was greatly impressed by his strong personality, his intellectual strength, his comprehensive knowledge, and his democracy, but at the same time by his dignity. He looks what he is the masterful ruler of a masterful people, determined, courageous, and bold. I am only sorry I cannot see and know more of this extraordinary as well as very charming man. The simplicity but at the same time the dignity of the White House was very pleasing. It was exactly a house and surroundings one conceives to be in keeping with Republican institutions. There was neither extravagance nor ostentation, but everything was in such quiet taste and so perfectly arranged that it was delightful. I shall always remember with pleasure my dinner at the White House and the very interesting conversation I enjoyed with the President. This is the first time, I believe, that a British Admiral has been received by the President at Washington. Now I should like to see an American President received by the King in London. Such a meeting would be peculiarly appropriate, as both the King and President Roosevelt have rendered such distinguished services to the cause of the world's peace. I am sure nothing would give greater pleasure to the British peoples than to welcome the President of the American Republic on British soil. I look forward with great interest to the dinner in New York, at which 3,000 American and British bluejackets will sit down, and to which I have been invited. This dinner is given by the enlisted men of the American Navy to our sailors. It is paid for by American sailors out of their own pockets, and proves, I think, perhaps more than anything else, the really strong liking the men of the two navies have for one another. From New York we go to Gibralter. Our first port on this side was Canadian, our last will be American. We have been visiting people of our own race and language. We have felt at home, and nowhere more so than in the United States."

Washington, Nov. 6 ("Reuter").—Mr. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of State for War, and Mrs. Oliver gave a luncheon yesterday, at which Prince Louis of Battenberg and Mr. Choate, ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, were the guests of honour. In the evening Mr. W. B. Townley, Councillor of the British Embassy, entertained Prince Louis of Battenberg at dinner. Miss Roosevelt was of the party. Both affairs were informal.

Annapolis, Nov. 6.—Flying the pennant of a British Rear-Admiral the United States despatch-boat Dolphin, having on board Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and 50 other British officers including the Prince's personal Staff and the principal officers of the British Squadron, sailed to-day to pay a visit to Mount Vernon as the guests of the State Department represented by Senator Bacon. At his own request Prince Louis was conducted to the tomb of Washington and placed a wreath on it. President Roosevelt's invitation to the Prince informally to lunch at the White House shortened the stay at Mount Vernon. His Highness took away a piece of ivy from Washington's tomb. Later in the afternoon Prince Louis left Washington for Annapolis to attend a dinner given in his honour by Rear-Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Nov. 7.—Prince Louis of Battenburg having expressed a wish to see everything that was to be seen at the Naval Academy, everything was done to meet that wish. Under the guidance of Rear-Admiral Sands, the Superintendent the Prince went to several classes and saw the cadets at work. He inspected minutely Bancroft Hall, and pronounced it one of the finest buildings which he had ever seen. Having viewed the temporary mausoleum and completed his inspection of the various buildings, his Highness told Rear-Admiral Sands that America was rightly proud of such an institution, which he could see was a key to the thorough and broad equipment of American naval officers.

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—The popular character of the welcome which Prince Louis of Battenberg received yesterday in Baltimore distinguished it from the reception accorded to him in the other cities of the United States which he has visited. All party differences, emphasised as they have been recently by a keenly contested election, were for the moment forgotten. One man remarked to Prince Louis, "You are now greeted by the real sovereigns of the country." The printers of the "News" have elected Prince Louis a member of their union, on hearing during his Serene Highness's visit to the premises of that newspaper last night that he had learned the art of printing when a youth.

Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and the Second Cruiser Squadron arrived yesterday (Nov. 9) at New York, and the British warships, in company with 12 vessels of the American Navy, are anchored in the North River. During the afternoon the usual official visits were exchanged, and in the evening his Serene Highness was the guest of the Associated British Societies of New York.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

THE GERMAN-DUTCH EASTERN CABLE.

THE successful laying of the German-Dutch cable in the Eastern seas is not in a material sense an achievement of any great importance, but, says the "Morning Post," its real significance and its political potentiality combine to challenge consideration as to its actual scope and meaning. The scheme which is now approaching completion is the outcome of some negociations entered into about four years ago, when Holland and Germany agreed to a convention on the subject. By virtue of this arrangement a semi-official cable company was formed with Government representation on the board of directors, and enjoying guaranteed subsidy for 20 years from the two countries immediately concerned. This provided for the establishment of submarine connection between the Dutch settlement of Menado in Celebes and the German island of Guam in the Ladrones. From the latter group Germany promised to lay a supplementary line to Shanghai in one direction, communicating with the general systems of Asia and Europe, and also to the Philippines en route to San Francisco and the American continent, while on their part the Netherlands undertook to link up Celebes with Borneo, which is already connected with Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies. All this amounts to a sensible and simple-seeming business contract quite commendable for its shrewdness and commercial enterprise, but a little examination will show that the necessity for such a measure is not altogether obvious, nor are its actual terms quite easy to understand. Guam and Celebes are not only intrinsically insignificant, but they have little or no trade relations with each other; they are not contiguous, they are not in the same ownership, and there is no demand for the setting up of the telegraphic intercourse between them. Menado, again, could, if so desired, be joined to the Philippines and the United States much more cheaply and directly than by way of Guam while as regards the general body of the Dutch possession in those seas their natural, and certainly their nearest, point of contact with the Asiatic mainland would seem to be at Singapore rather than at Shanghai. Yet in the face of these plainly demonstrable considerations of economy and convenience we find the authorities at The Hague incurring a gross liability of 280,000l in furtherance of a project which will be only partially under their control, Germany at the same time undertaking a responsibility of £1,000,000 for a matter in which her interests as a colonial Power are ostensibly very much less than those of her neighbour, although her financial share in the transaction is set down as nearly four times as large. Under all this however, there may lurk some sense of compensation in the direction of a development of Pan-Germany policy and the cable may very plausibly be interpreted as constituting the preliminary stage in the formation of a partnership between Holand and Germany. When the convention was signed in 1901, it was understood to include a secret protocol, but the nature of this has never been disclosed, and a rather nice question then arose as to whether under the Constitution of the Netherlands the communication to the Chambers of the full terms of any diplomatic documents involved is or is not a condition precedent to obtaining the sanction of the Legislature to an international agreement of the kind in question. The point was never formally raised, and it was apparently assumed that the conduct of such matters lay exclusively within the function of the Sovereign. It is of interest to recall that at the date referred to the expansionist Press of Germany was endeavouring to impress on Holand the danger to her Eastern colonies of being involved in a fate similar to that of the Philippines, from which it was pointed out that the naval resources of the country would be quite inadequate to defend them; and in this connection it may be quoted that on the occasion of the Queen of the Netherland's visit to Berlin our own correspondent in Berlin referred to having been informed on excellent authority that Queen Wilhelmina's interviews with the Emperor William and Count von Bulow did not refer to the South African Question, but to the protection of the Dutch colonies by Germany. At that time the Cable Convention had not received its ratification the tangible tie which it creates is about to be brought into practical operation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular. Winds are northerly or north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast while they are very variable in direction elsewhere The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Karachi and minimum 5° to 17° in excess over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and also in Berar and at Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary Veraval and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Deesa and the lowest 49° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twelve stations received rain, the heaviest falls being about an inch at Colombo and Negapatam and about three-quarters of an inch at Cochin.

Weather.—Pressure is comparatively abnormally low on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Cochin and also at Bellary and Cuddapah and weather is likely to remain cloudy over the greater part of the country. The winds on the Coromandel Coast have shifted to north and north west and indicate squally weather in the Bay. Conditions, are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and for a few scattered showers in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CANADA'S NEW NAVY.

The Canadian Minister of Marine Mr. Prefontaine leaves by an early boat for England to consult home authorities on the project of a Canadian Navy. The Minister announced his intention last December to make this visit, and, besides an Imperialist of progressive tendencies, he carries with him the good-will of all Canadians. The first instalment of the new navy is the provision of one cruiser each for the Atlantic, Pacific, and the Great Lakes, and he will arrange while here for the building of vessels and for training and administration by the Admiralty on lines similar to those existing in connection with Australia. He is also ready to take over the port and docks of Esquimalt and Halifax and so free the warships for fighting services. He desires to place before the Home Government his plans for the development of a naval reserve in Canada which shall be an adequate contribution to the great scheme of maritime defence. In this he wishes to enrol at least 5,000 fishermen after the manner of Newfoundland's forward policy. Capt Spain has been working out the details which will no doubt be submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

A (Reuter) telegram from Perth, Western Australia, dated Nov. 5, said:—It is reported that the Colonial Office has informed the Premier that the clauses of the Factories Act Amendment Act relating to Asiatics are repugnant to the feelings of nations with which Great Britain is at peace, and that they must be repealed. The despatch containing this communication is stated to be couched in peremptory terms, and it is understood that the Premier has telegraphed asking for permission to publish it.

"Reuter's Agency" is informed that the action of the Colonial Office was taken in consequence of a petition from the Asiatics in that colony protesting against the measure. The Western Australian Government has shown every disposition to endeavour to meet the views of the Imperial Government on the subject. There is no question of any peremptory language having been employed in the despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies.

PROPOSALS have been made that the County Council, as a corporate body, should assume a suitable coat of arms. The "Automotor Journal" has devised what it ventures to think a very suitable coat, blazoned as follows:—Arms: Azure, a chevron, embattled, argent, between three steam-boats, khaki, derelict and battered. On a chief, or, a bridge (uncrossed) between two tramcars, gules, stuffed and loaded. Supporters: Dexter, an electrical contractor, handing out commissions. Sinister, a Ratepayer, depressed and seedy, both proper. Motto: Dum micat sol colligo foenum, ("I make hay while the sun shines.")

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Czar proposes to do away with his loud-sounding title at the moment when his throne appears to be tottering. That of the German Emperor was established when another dynasty was being crushed out of existence. It was in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, scene of so many of the glories of monarchical France, that the title was conferred. The question as to how it should run divided the Court into three sections. One division favoured German Emperor, the second were for Emperor of Germany, while the third wished Emperor of the Germans to be inscribed upon the book of kings. Bismarck, who was present at one such discussion, looked up from a meal. What's the Latin for sausage? he asked. Farcimentum, said one. Farcimen, said another. Bismarck smiled significantly as he replied Farcimentum or farcimen it is all the same to me. Sausage was sausage by whatever name, and there was the empire called into existence, whatever it might be called.

The flamboyant style of old times has not yet wholly departed from titles, but, except in that of the Shah of Persia, who would be the last to recognise the absurdity of his description, modesty becomes more and more the dominant note. The Pope would shudder at the title which some of his predecessors bore. Leo the Tenth was "Divine Majesty Husband of the Church, Prince of the Apostles, the Pastor and Physician possessed of all the power in Heaven and earth," while afterwards came Popes described as "Master of the World, the Universal Father and Viceregent of the Most High." Father east language was more florid and ambiguous. The King of Monomotapa, for example, was not only Lord of the Sun and Moon, but "Great Magician and Great Thief,"—truth will out. The King of Arracan flung in the face of the world the saying that he was "Possessor of the White Elephant and the Two Earrings," as well as lord of the twelve kings who placed their heads under his feet.

We do not hear much of the King of Ava these days, yet seed-time and harvest do not fail. This is surprising, for he was the regulator of the seasons, the absolute master of the ebb and flow of the sea, brother of the sun, and lord of the Four-and-twenty Umbrellas. The old world still daily performs its allotted spin, although no longer under the personal supervision of the King of Achem, who was sovereign; whose body is as luminous as the sun . . . created to be as accomplished as the moon in her plenitude; kings as spiritual as the ball is round. Stranger still, the universe does not stand still to look for the ruler of Kandahar, though he was indeed a treasure whose fame exceeds the moon and stars and the unexpanded jessamine buds; whose feet are as fragrant to the noses of other sovereigns as flowers to bees." It is wonderful what losses we can survive.

Undergraduates and their wine are still under discussion. The Bishops of London and Stepney may find, in what they assert to be the conditions, cause for the effects which the friends of a certain undergraduate observed in that young gentleman, very late at night, after he had been dining with greater freedom than wisdom with a friend. In one of the quadrangles he lay, kicking out as if for dear life, in a puddle of water. "Save yourselves," he hiccoughed, when they approached. "Save yourselves, I can swim," and proceeded to swim harder than ever in his half-inch of muddy puddle. It may explain, also the curious misapprehension of another undergraduate, who was seen, long after he should have been in bed, staggering dismally round and round the only tree within sight moaning in misery, "Losht! Losht in the beashly foresht!"

Of course it is not safe to judge merely from appearances. Those young men may have been all that they should have been. The present Bishop of Lincoln has been helped from to his feet by a tricksy fisher lass, who assumed him I have often had to help father when he's been far drunker than you. The circumstances looked all too black for Dr. Jenkins, Master of Balliol, when one day he slipped and fell and lay where he had tumbled. A couple of undergraduates ran hot-foot to assist him, but those that watched saw them draw back, while the Master continued genially kicking his treacherous legs in the air. Another man came along, and then the great one got up. He was quite all right. When the undergrades were about to set him on his legs he was at first willing, but, lo! a Master of Arts appeared in sight. Dignity must be preserved Stay, young men! he said I will be assisted to my feet by a Master of Arts! And he was.

Only within recent times (says a writer in "The Garden" has it been possible to compile a list of early flowering single chrysanthemums for the border. For years previous to their acquisition there was an occasional inquiry for the single-flowered sorts that would bloom in the outdoor garden in September and October. It is pleasant, therefore, to recall these facts, and to supplement the latter with a list of single sorts. So far as one can trace there are about eighteen good and reliable varieties now catalogued, and there is little doubt that each succeeding season will see this list increased.

According to a critic of Socialism in "Broad Views," the democratic reformer, whether he calls himself a Socialist or by any other name, seems never to read the lessons of the world's experience. You can easily arrange to have a working class entirely free from destitution and bad habits, if you can command their obedience by adequately severe penalties, But that system is slavery, and bad for the slave in the long run—if we regard him as an immortal being with progress to accomplish during his lives in this world—because he has no chance that way, of developing character and independent resource. On the other hand, if you leave the worker to his own devices—as a free man in a democratic community—he will continually use his freedom indiscreetly and get into trouble of all kinds.

Mr. Carnegie has refused a public library to St. Helena, the poorest and most isolated of our colonies. The Prosperity of St. Helena, Napoleon's lonely place of exile, was killed by the construction of the Suez Canal, which diverted the ships for India, Australia, and the Far East in a different direction so that the place is not in a position to comply with Mr. Carnegie's condition. Mr. Carnegie has written to the Governor of St. Helena that his rule is to "include in his scope only the erection of free public library buildings for communities which will maintain the same at a specified annual rate from taxation or by a Government guarantee in the case of a colony. He never contributes towards the purchase of books or towards the regular carrying-on of the liberary, and so there does not seem to be a case here for his assistance." The editorial comment of the "St. Helena Guardian," the only paper published on the Napoleonic rock, is:—We consider there is a very good case here for his assistance, and can only say we are sorry that his benevolence could not for once break through these cast-iron rules, and make a trifling exception for our benefit.

From time to time the "spates" or floods, on the Tweed have disclosed the piles on which the ancient wooden bridge of Berwick was built. One of these piles has just been recovered, and it is in such good preservation that nearly one hundred concentric annual rings have been counted, In the old days when England and Scotland were continually at war, and when Berwick was sometimes in the possession of one nation and sometimes the other this bridge was of supreme tactical importance. Many armies passed over it, notably the great host of the English Edward that marched north for the relief of Stirling Castle and suffered defeat at the hands of the Scots under Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn. The bridge was always built of wood and was so narrow and slender that a few men with axes could, on a sudden alarm, send its beams floating down the river towards the sea. It was not, indeed, until after the Union that a stone bridge could be built. The present bridge of Berwick, dating from the times of James I., may therefore be looked upon as one of the first signs of an abiding peace and of a stable connection between those auld enemies England and Scotland.

The Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, who preached last Sunday at St. James Church Hampstead-road, has been Bishop of New York for close upon a quarter of a century. He is president of the Century Club, and a member of the Players' and the Reform. He has published several works since the appearance of "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" in 1872, notably, "The Scholar and the State," "Waymarks," and "Sermons of the City." His father, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, was Bishop of Pennsylvania, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. President Nott. Amongst his degrees are the D.D. of Oxford and the LL.D. of Cambridge.

New Zealand has produced a pamphlet with the arresting title of Chamberlain Appeals Unto Cæsar. By Cæsar is meant the great British public all over the Empire. The pamphlet, which is a vigorous defence and exposition of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of preferential trade, is recommended by prefaces from the pens of the Prime Ministers, Mr. Seddon of New Zealand, and Mr Deakin, of the Commonwealth.

A TALL story is told in the American Press about a Dakota stage-coach driver known as "One-eyed Pete-McCoy," noted for his daring and skilful driving. One day when the coach tore up to the hotel door in the town of Carbonate and stopped, one of the horses fell dead. A bystander remarked that it was a very sudden death, but Pete replied, "Sudden? Not at all. That there hoss died at the top of the hill, nine miles back, sir; but I wa'n't goin' to let him down till I got to the reg'lar stoppin' place.

HIGH COURT.—November 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

236-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia—For Judgment
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.
223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohunji Sorabji and J.
751-04—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M.
655-05—Raghavaya and B—Mahadeo Sakharam Shinde vs. Mahalibai widow—Chitnis and M

Short Cause.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of the Land Acqn Act 1 of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government Rustumji Byramji Jijibhoy and Sorabji Cawasji Sedia—Cragie Land O

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

61-03—Matubhoy J and M—Doolabji Soonderji vs Dayaram Harjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and G

For hearing exceptions to the special on Commissioner's Special Report.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindady and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Alaudin Jitaker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulji and D and Captain and V.
46-04—Madhavji and K—Luxman alias Lalldo Rampersad and another vs Devsey Dewjee and others Ardeser H D and Co
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement.
432-05—Jehangir and S Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V
275-3789-05—Tyabji D and P—HurgawandasHathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
250-02—Dikshit D and G—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavji—In person

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Contested Chamber Matters.

For Consent decree.

710 02—Bicknell and R—Chirangilal Bhimraj and another vs R S N Talati and others—Edgelow.
735—05—Payne and Co—The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ld vs Pudumsey Damddhurafirm—Khunderao S and L for exparte decree and for postponement.
730-05—Edgelow G and W—Shanker Anandrao Wagh and other vs Sadashiv Shanker and others—Malvi H as and R (for exparte decree)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

609-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Gordhan Kanji vs Bai Ladoobai and another—Hiralal D (for decree absolute
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahamed vs C A Ellis—In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow andothers—Thakurdas and Co
425-04—Captain and V—Sorabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co
698-05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co—and Captain and V
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
652-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co
739-03—Maganlal J and G—Rambhau Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co
7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G
464-05—J and P Dastur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and Co
29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.
318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Cosman Chatani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 27.

I DUTIES.

Orderly Sergeants for the week:—

No 1 Coy—Br A C Higgins, next for duty, Sergt D A Pinder

No 2 Coy—Sergt W Ewing, next for duty, Corporal H Royal

II DRILLS.

The following Drills will take place this week.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday (to-morrow) the 28th Instant at 6-45 p m. and on Thursday the 30th Idem at 8-45 a m.

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Tuesday (to-morrow) the 28th inst and on Thursday the 30th Idem at 8-45 p m. respectively.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Tuesday (to-morrow) the 28th Instant on Apollo Bunder and proceed to middle Ground for Technical Instruction.

III MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club to-day at 6-30 p m.

By Order
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 27.

1. There will be communicating Drill for all N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 27th Instant at 6. p. m.
2. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Byculla on Tuesday the 28th Instant at 8, 15, p.m. Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.
3. There will be Company drill for A C and E Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 15 p m on Wednesday the 29th Instant Dress—Plain Clothe Rifles and Side Arms.
4. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 29th Instant. Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms
5. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday the 30th Instant
6. There will be Drills for Recruits on Friday the 1st Proximo at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	nil	nil	83
Same date last year	16	15	109

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	2	2	60
Total plague deaths to date ...	334,788	2[illegible] 303	
Same date last year	16	15	108

IT was calculated at the last census that there were almost exactly twice as many males as females in Calcutta; in one of the four districts indeed there were only 66,420 females to 153,974 males. A birth-rate of 16·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population is therefore not as low as it appears at first sight, especially as registration is clearly defective. The death-rate of the capital is calculated at 30 per 1,000 on the estimated population of the year, and as but for the plague the rate would have been only 24·5 there appears to be a good deal of justification for the native theory that Calcutta is the healthiest place in the lower Provinces. Of course, if the proportion of children were more nearly equal to that obtaining elsewhere, the death-rate would undoubtedly be higher.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IRELAND'S wealth, in the form of her 2,800,000 acres of peat, is at length to be exploited and utilised. Several attempts are being made at the present time to convert the peat into a more convenient form of fuel, and amongst these may be mentioned the work of the Electro-Peat Company of Kilberry, near Athy, Kildare. As regards the amount of available power represented by Ireland's bogs and mosses, it has been calculated that one acre will supply the equivalent of 1,828 tons of coal. Taking the average annual output of coal in the United Kingdom as 225,000,000 tons (the figures for 1900) the Irish peat converted into suitable fuel would supply this for something like 22 years.

The importance of her peat to Ireland is rendered greater by the smallness of her coal supply. Ireland, indeed, has fared hardly in the matter of coal. Its great central plateau is formed of the lower carboniferous rocks known as the mountain limestone, and was once, like the limestone of the Pennine Range in this country, covered by coal measures. Had these remained, Ireland would have been as rich in coalfields as she is in peat bogs today. But the ceaseless work of denudation—rains and rivers—has washed away the coal-bearing strata leaving only a few insignificant patches.

In his Geology of Ireland, Edward Hull contends that England owes the preservation of her coalfields to the destruction of those of Ireland :—Throughout this inconceivably prolonged lapse of time our island was more or less unsubmerged, its surface being swept by sub-aerial waters, and its strata carried little by little into the adjoining ocean, to form, perhaps, some of the strata which were being piled over the ocean bed of the British area. At this time Ireland contributed to the future mineral wealth of England ; she stripped herself to clothe her sister, and to supply materials for protecting from atmospheric waste her vast stores of coal upon which her greatness and prosperity now so largely depend, this debt ought never to be forgotten. The chief protection of such coalfields as remain to Britain, however, has been the folding and plication of the strata by subterranean forces. On the tops of the folds the coal-bearing rocks have been planed off by denudations, as they have in Central Ireland, and they now only remain in the hollows. Our coalfields are usually basins, or parts of basins.

The recent death of Earl Cathcart recalls som interesting experiments carried out at his suggestion, which aimed at the production of a more robust and disease-resisting potato. The experiments consisted in cross-fertilising the potato (Solanum tubero sum) and certain wild species of tuber-bearing solanums. The potato of our fields in intolerant of damp, and its native haunts are the higher Audes, where there is very little rain. So among the potatoes chosen for cross-fertilisation was Solanum Maglia, discovered by Darwin growing in damp places in the Chonos Archipelago. The work of rearing the new potato was entrusted to Messrs. Sutton, and tubers of Solamum Maglia, and other wild potatoes were sent to them by Earl Cathcart. When the flowers appeared they were fertilised with pollen from the best disease-resisting varieties, and the Solanum Maglia yielded seeds. These were sown, and from them a new race of potatoes has been reared. Whether it will ever be put on the market as a practical success, and thus solve the problem of producing a disease-proof potato, or not, remains to be seen.

Dr. James Prescott Joule, to whose memory a statue has just been unveiled at Sale, near Manchester, is chiefly known as the discoverer of the mechanical equivalent of heat. He determined by careful experiments that the heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahreinheat would, if converted into michanical energy, lift 722 lbs. one foot. And this led to the establishment of that fundation of modern science, the law of the conservation of energy. The run of the energy in the universe is shown to be consistant and one form of it passes into another. Mechanical energy is transformed into heat and light, and electricity drives our machines and warms our houses. And each form of energy has its exact numerical equivalents in terms of the others. It was probably Joule's investigations which led to the improvements which have taken place in the utilisation of the available energy in the fuel used for driving machinery. Thus in 1840 it required 4 3-4 lbs. of coal to develop one horse-power in an engine in 1862 the same result was obtained from 3 1-4 lbs. in 1881 this was reduced to 2 lbs. while to-day in the best engines a horse-power can be obtained from one pound of coal. The fact that even thus, however, only one-fifth of the available energy is utilised should stimulate engineers to fresh efforts Joule was also the inventor of electric welding.

The recent discovery of coral, belonging to the same family as the precious coral of commerce, off the West Coast of Ireland, is of special scientific interest. Hitherto this family has only bee obtained from the Mediterranean the seas round Japan, Madeira, Cape de Verde Island, and the Bamda Sea. The species was obtained by the fisheries branch of the Department of Agriculture in 382 fathoms, 60 miles off the island of Achil, Pleurocorallium Johnsoni as the Irish coral is named, is not itself of commercial value, though nearly related to the precious kinds. Some of the most valuable coral obtained in the Japanese fisheries, for example, is supplied by the species pleurocorallium elatium. And since in these and other fisheries the valuable and worthless species of coral occur together it is suggested that precious corals also may exist off the Irish coast. Three other specias of coral and three related genera, have also been obtained, the former belonging to a group not hitherto found in British waters and the latter also new to our seas.

A flying machine which can rise in the air by force of its propellers alone has been recently tried in Paris, it is the invention of the brothers Dufaux, Geneva. They call it a helicopeter, that is a screw-flier. It weight 38 1-2lbs., and will carry 15 1-2lbs. more. Members of the Aero. Club consider that the helicoptere will aid greatly in solving the problem of the flying machine of the heavier than air type.

Under the title of The Forbidden Fruit, or Shaddock, or Grape Fruit, a little book has been publised, which aimsat the popularising of this, desirable fruit. It is named after Captain Shaddock, who introduced it into the West Indies from China early in the eighteenth century. The shaddock, however, is believed to be a native of Java. There are sweet and sour variations of this fruit, the former of which may be eaten as they are, while the latter are best prepared as fruit salad, marmalade, or with oysters as hors d'œuvres, The larger shaddocks weigh from 10 to 20 lbs., and are known as pompelcons, or pompelmousses, the smaller are the forbidden fruits of the English markets.

Some interesting experiments on the influence of food and moistnre in causing vatriations in the colour, &c., of butterflies have been carried out by M. Arnold Pictet, and published by him in the Memoires de la Societe be Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve. Changes in pigmentation are, he concludes, to be attributed to intensity of light, moisture, food, electricity, &c.

Perhaps I may be allowed says C. W. S. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" to make some comments on a subject discussed in the columns of that paper the other day. The first proposition is that the dark colour of tea does not mean excellence, the second that the darker the liquid is the more evil are its effects, and the third that the best tea is Chinese. These are the opinions of an importer they are also the scientific opinions, and, further, that this is a case where doctors agree. What must properly be described as the pharmacology of tea is simple and well understood, and as it concerns everyone it may be briefly discussed here. For practical purposes, tea consists of two things—the first being tannic acid, also known as tannin, and the second being theine, also known as caffeine. Let us consider each of these. The tannin, or tannic acid, occurs in the tea leaf as in so many other plants ; it is less readily soluble than the theine, and is much less readily obtained from the Chinese leaf than from the Indian, the latter, together with the Singhalise, containing much more of this substance. Tannic acid has no attractions for the palate, except in the case of people who like a little bitterness, and it has no action on the nervous system, none of it, indeed, being absorbed by the body. Its action upon the tissues with which it comes into immediate contact is wholly deleterious. I do not say that it is necessarily serious, but what action there is is wholly bad. Notably does it interfere with the digestibility of foodstuffs. Plainly therefore, a chief concern in the production of the best beverage from tea should be reduction of the tannic acid to a minimum. This is to be accomplished first by using the leaf which contains least of it, and secondly by sharply limiting the length of the infusion. It has been clearly proved that practically all the theine that can be obtained from the leaf is obtained in the first three minutes, whereas the amount of tannin increases markedly, even between the 20th and 30th minutes. In the opinion of not few, the said tannin is largely responsible for the deleterious effects frequently attributed to thet theine. This last is an invaluable ingredient of tea ; it is the same substance as that which gives its value to coffee, but is present in less abundance in the tea leaf than in the coffee bean it is a nervous stimulant of the purest kind, and belongs to an entirely ifferent class from the pseudo-stimulants, such as ohool. In some ways this is one of the most remarkable of all known drugs it appears to be unique, in that it simulates the functions of the cerebrum, the highest portion of the brain, without inducing any subsequent reaction that can be stected.

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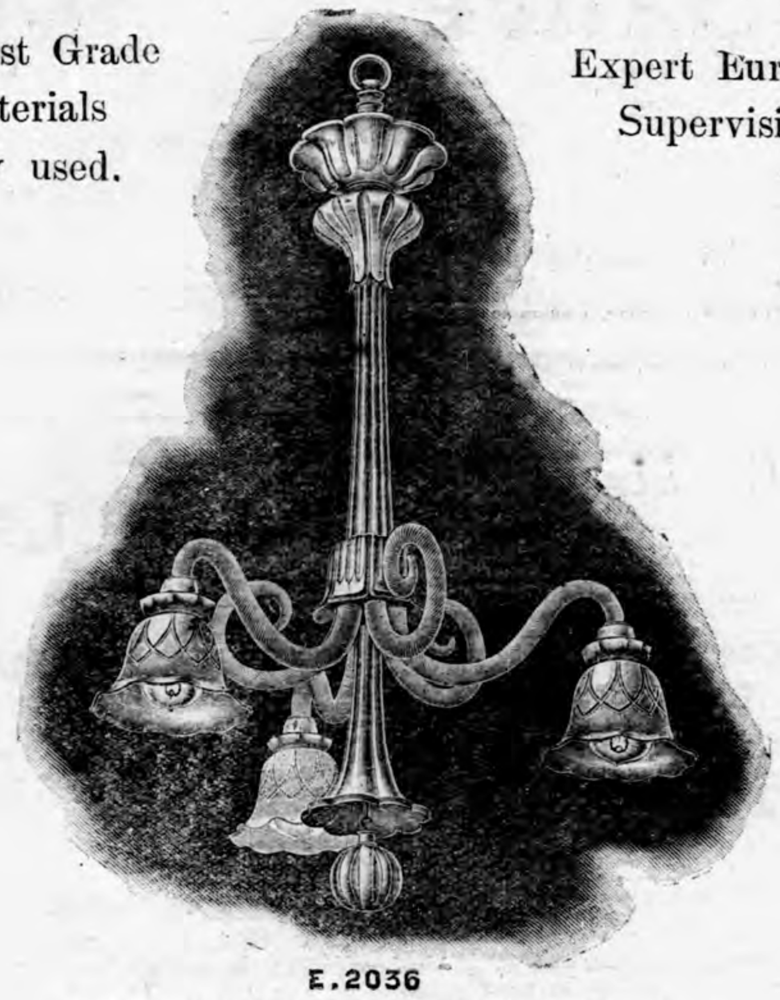

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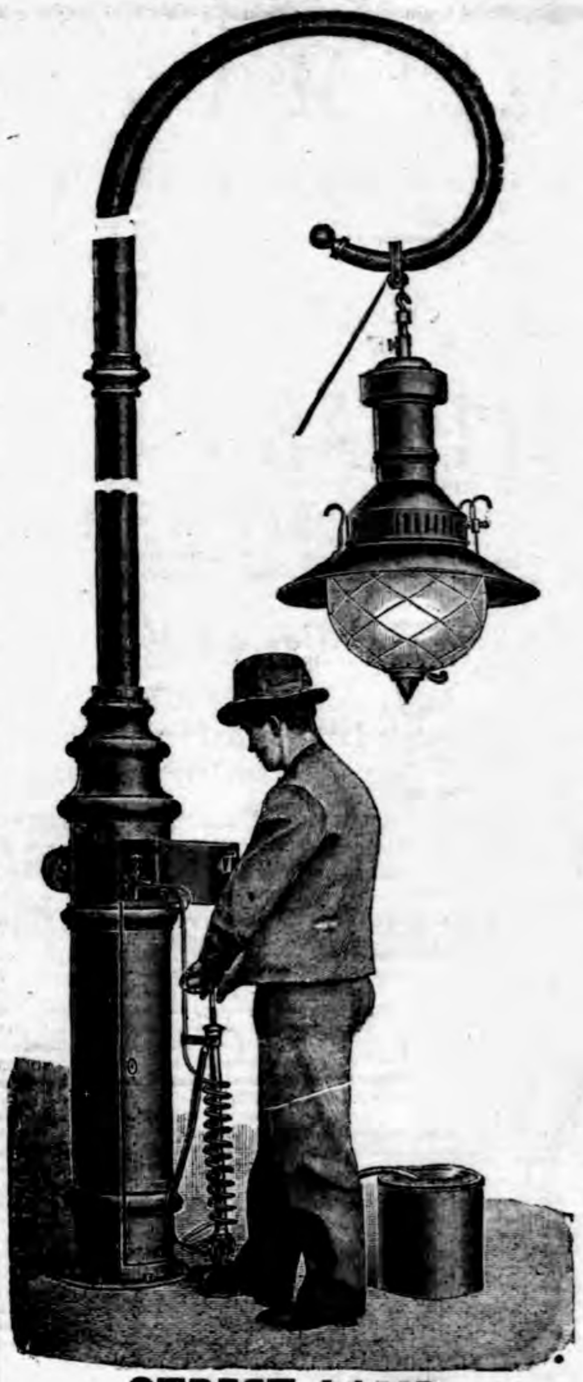

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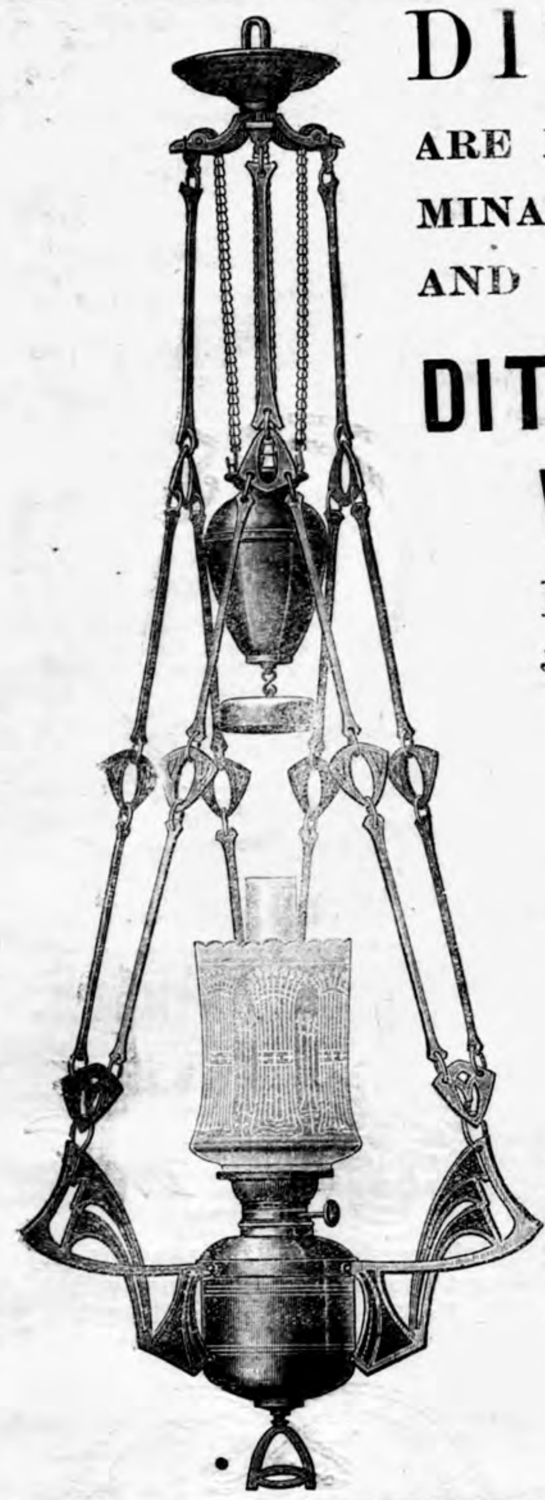

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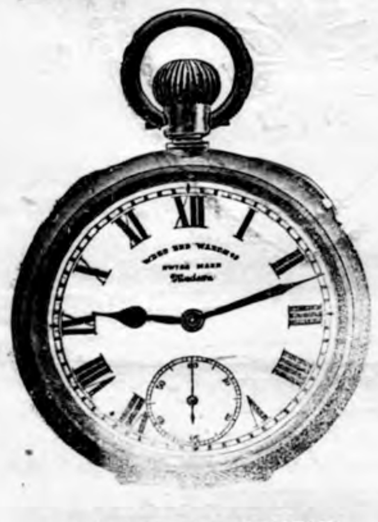

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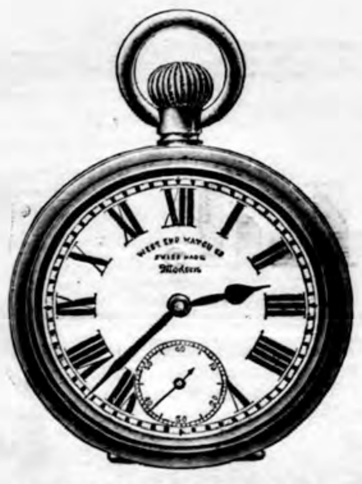

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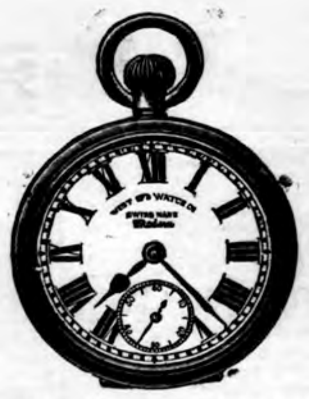

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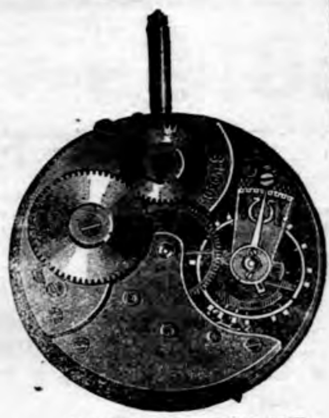

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I am indeed pleased to inform you, that after I have worn your appliance during one month my condition was greatly improved, my appetite has increased and my nervous system has been strengthened to a considerable extent. In one word, my condition in general is much better and I have no hesitation in recommending your treatment to anybody. I will report to you again soon and give you full permission to use this letter as you may think fit.

I remain, yours sincerely,
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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer Benedictine to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend Benedictine as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. de PENE.

* * * * * We place Benedictine upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended. The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of Benedictine. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

Dr. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of Benedictine. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make Benedictine their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. Benedictine has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX de BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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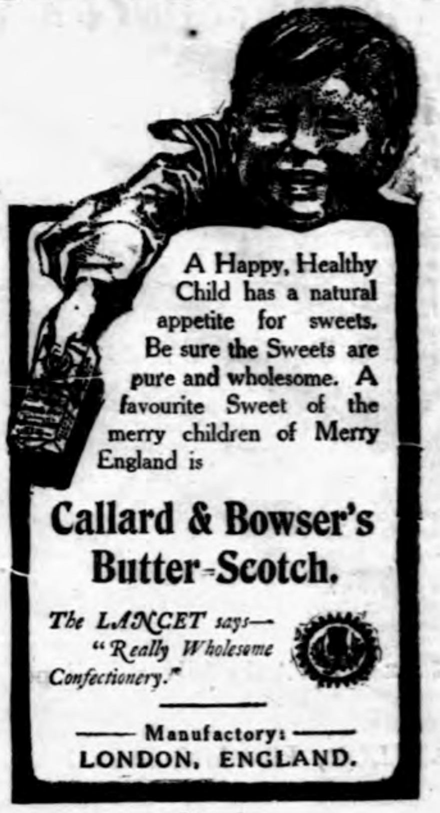

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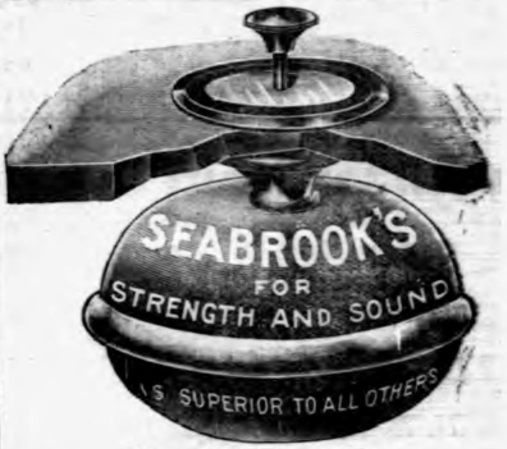

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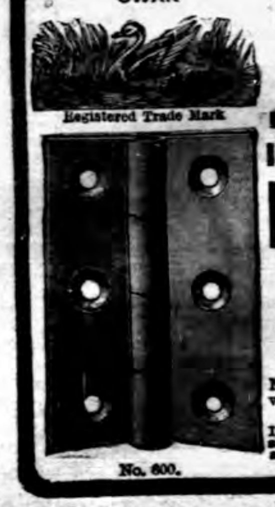

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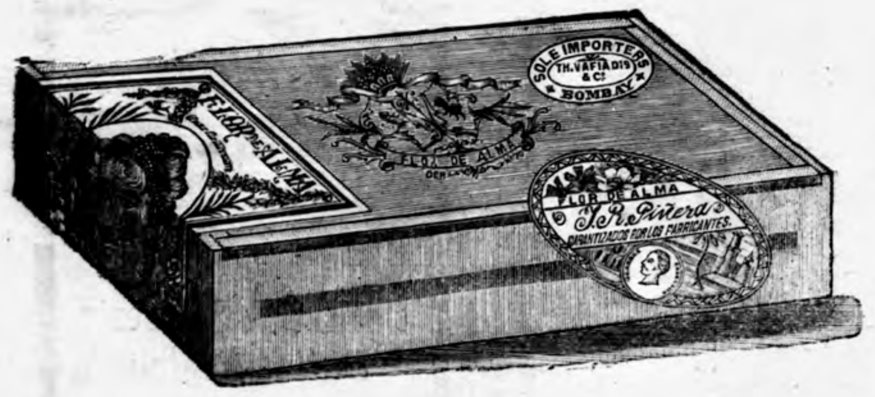
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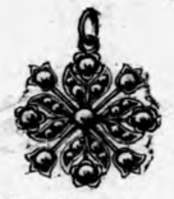

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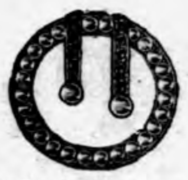
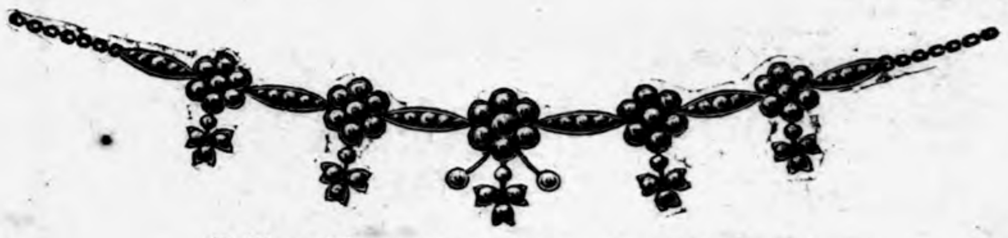
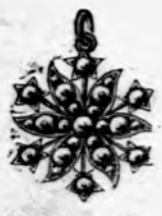


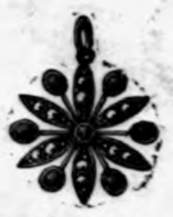
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



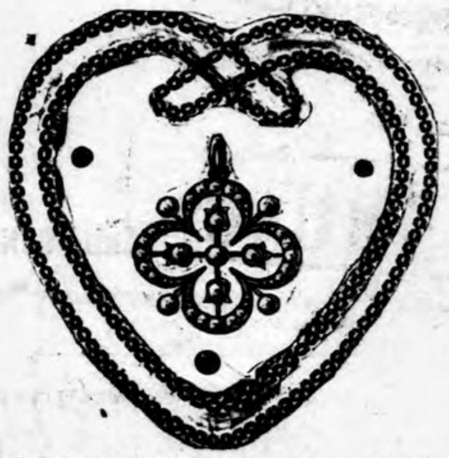
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



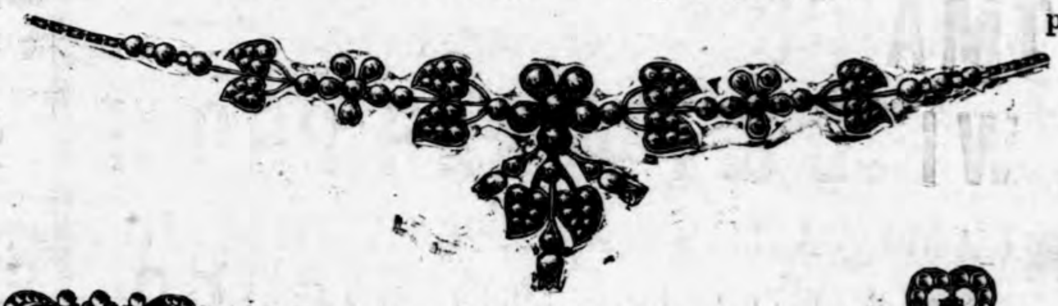
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



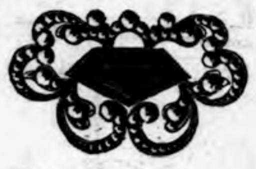
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



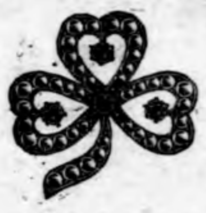
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



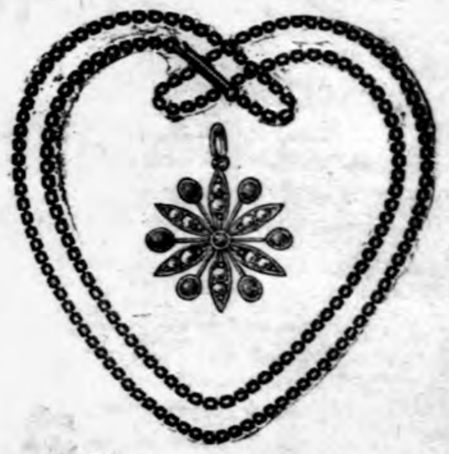
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



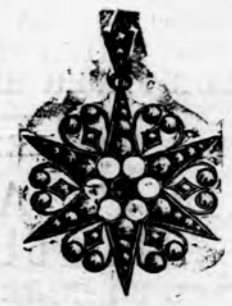
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



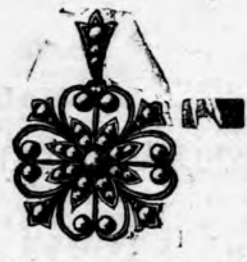
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



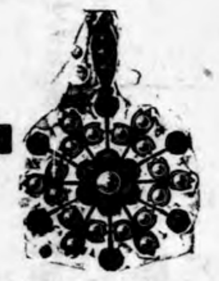
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



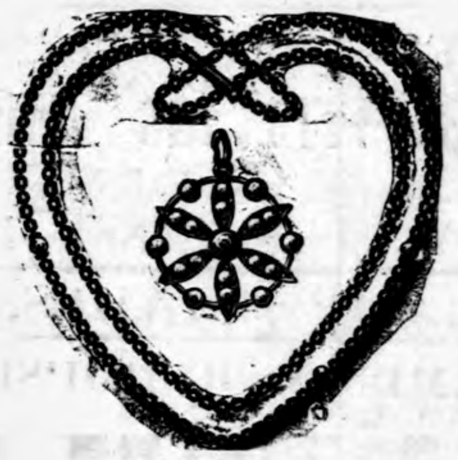
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



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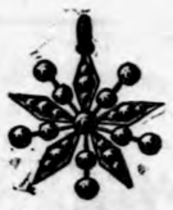
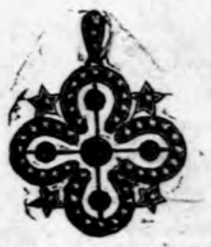


Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



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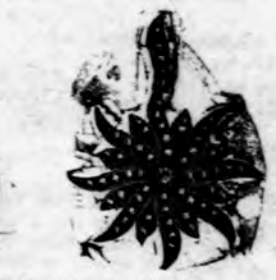
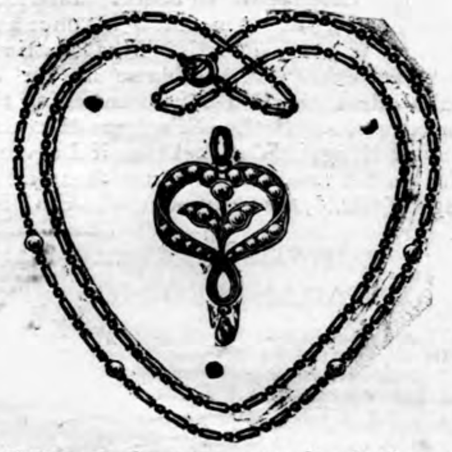
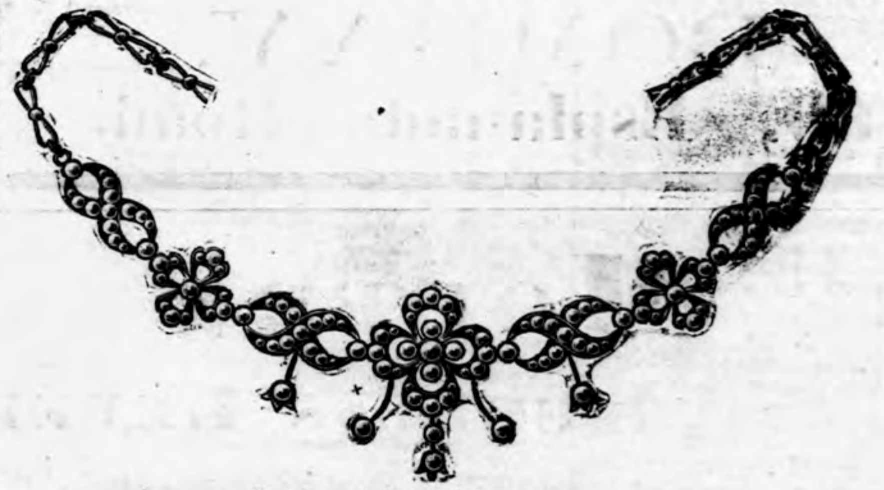


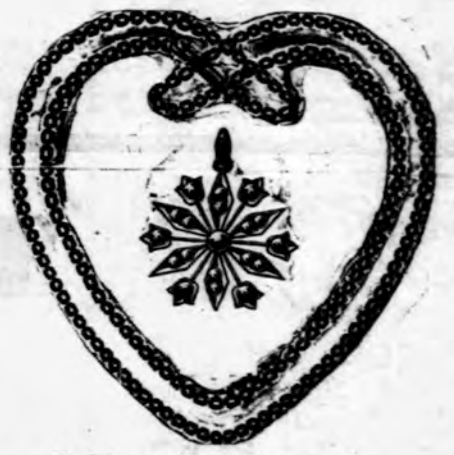
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



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